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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Balearics as Fascist Outpost: Italian Salutes in Palma Supplant Old Spanish Calm

Young Soldiers on Guard and Keep Close Watch on All Visitors

Vivas Greet Fliers

Italian Planes Were Balance of Power in Franco's Seizure of Mallorca

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALMA, Mallorca, Balearic Islands —The process of making the Balearic Islands safe for Fascism has now been under way for some time and no sooner is one ashore in Palma than he realizes how well-planned and effective that process really is. It can be understood, moreover, that nothing like it could either have been planned or carried out by the Spanish unaided, because it is all quite apart from Spanish ideology.

When one enters the lovely harbor of Palma, usually at this season gay with tourist activity, he is struck by the utter loneliness of everything. All the hotels along the harborside are closed and shuttered. One sees no one moving about where there used to be boating and swimming and brightly-awninged terraces overlooking the seas, full of visitors.

Exchange of Salutes

The only vessels in the harbor are an English cruiser, a French destroyer and two Italian craft of similar type. One of these is anchored close inshore and launches carrying officers are constantly going and coming.

Steamer communication with the mainland is infrequent and irregular. The writer came on a French steamer, a slow craft from Marseilles to Algiers, with a stop of six or seven hours at Palma. It is clear that her arrival creates no enthusiasm here now. She passes close beside one of the Italian destroyers, and when the arms of the latter's crew are raised in the Fascist salute, to the accompaniment of more or less sardonic shouts, the French sailors reply with equal vehemence with the raised clenched fist of the Communist greeting. A knot of them forward even breaks into a snatch of "The Internationale."

Cool Reception to Visitors

When the writer requested permission to go ashore it was determinedly refused. An American, manager of a Palma utility concern who has been acting as a temporary United States foreign-official since it became necessary sometime a_ > to evacuate Americans from the islands, undertakes to reason with the khaki-clad person who appears to be commandant of the port. This person has just come importantly down the pier and been greeted by everybody with the Fascist salute.

At last he yields and grants permission to go ashore. There a person of superior authority to the commandant, though in civilian garb, interposes. He, it seems, is head of the so-called secret police. Nothing is more foreign to his intent than to let any visiting journalist loose in Palma.

Planes Fly Close to Ground

The accommodating American commences the argument all over again. But it is interrupted by an extraordinary hubbub. Cheering starts, every eye turns upward and the Fascist salute is raised to the heavens. There is a roar of motors but it is drowned by more frantic cheering, and one discovers three silver-hued planes performing astonishing evolutions at a height of but a few hundred feet.

"Italian planes," says my American friend succinctly, and when the excitement is temporarily over resumes the argument with the police head. At last, after much bowing, hat-raising, hand-shaking and saluting, a compromise is reached.

One of the American's employees, a young man from the States who has been here through it all and is conversant with every detail and phase of the situation, is to be permitted to drive the correspondent about the town in his car. There were to be no attempts to approach anybody, to converse with anybody or to take photographs.

Succession of Sentries

There were a dozen sentries between the pierhead and the town. Each of them is a lad of 16 or less, blue-shirted, shouldering a rifle he can hardly swing, yet full of a most precocious authority. Finally passage is permitted.

News has been received that the "Nationalistas" have entered Madrid and the youth of Palma are filled with excitement. The elders appear quite unperturbed. But numberless truckloads of blue-shirted and khaki-clad boys of 16 and 18 are tearing through the streets, yelling, singing and "vivs"-ing. Improvised bands are blaring, motor-horns shrieking, high-pitched screams piercing the air.

"Life is cheap here today," says the writer's host gravely. "There are 2500 suspects in the jails," he adds, "and

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Burton Holmes From Galloway

Waterfront at Palma

Reich Inaugurates Ration Cards For Butter and Lard

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Third Reich strove today to find the bread it must have by spring.

National Socialist decrees have already reduced the small amounts of butter and fat products available to the German consumer. Now, experts affirm, the Reich must face the prospect of empty domestic bread bins by April.

To get the wheat to make the bread that Germany eats means going abroad—and there lie grave difficulties.

The stringencies imposed on German households in preserving dwindling food supplies were disclosed yesterday by the issuance of ration cards for butter and lard.

Prorating Fats

Under new orders allowances of fats will be prorated according to the size of families. Purchases will be limited to 80 per cent of October consumption each month, starting Jan. 1.

Agricultural estimates agreed that Germany must increase wheat importations after having reduced them in 1935 to 160,000 tons, as compared with 605,000 tons the year before.

By April, according to estimates considered reliable, the Reich's wheat reserves will have been exhausted. But, advised experts of the Ministry of Economics, food purchases would drain Germany's last gold reserves.

Eden's Reply

Feelers have been put out for economic aid abroad, especially to Great Britain.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, replied that help would be far easier to provide were there not proof that Germany's economic quandary arose from the nation's vast rearmament program.

In response, German economists contend that the whole recovery program of the National Socialist regime is so dependent on War Ministry contracts that disaster would follow sudden suspension of rearming.

War industries are booming and it is the National Socialist proud claim that unemployment has been reduced from 6,000,000 at the start of the regime in 1933, almost to 1,000,000 today, because of the introduction of compulsory labor and military service.

Hence, in the German view, the Reich must maintain its military program or suffer chaos.

As one escape from the vicious circle, Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Ambassador to London, have preached the doctrine of colonies.

Whatever merits are contained in the proposition that Germany's war-lost possessions be returned, authorities declared, it would take some time to realize the benefits which Herr Schacht claims.

Germany's worries until the next crops are harvested, therefore, have become a paramount issue.

U. S. Heads List Of World High Income Nations

But Survey Shows It Is Not as Well Distributed as It Might Be

Figures Are Given

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—America's big and expanding $80,000,000,000 national income overtops that of any other country in the world—is that income now being distributed equably among the 120,000,000-odd Americans?

This provocative question is the subject of new studies in Washington and elsewhere and has already produced a growing volume of critical analysis to ballast shadowy political generalizations frequently heard from partisan sources in the capital.

Last January the Ford Motor Company took it upon itself to dispute the charge that "2 per cent of the people had gained control of 80 or 90 per cent of the national wealth, and flatly declared that "72 per cent of the nation's wealth is in the hands of the people."

Not So Encouraging

A less encouraging aspect was put on the matter by a study of the Brookings Institution, published in 1935, which found that in the 1929 boom year, despite prosperity, there were:

Nineteen million families, or 71 per cent, with incomes less than $2500.

Sixteen million families with incomes under $2000.

Twelve million with incomes under $1500.

Six million families with incomes less than $1000.

At the top of the scale it found 60,000 families with incomes in excess of $50,000.

The study declared:

"A family income of $2500, at 1929 prices, was a very moderate one, permitting few of the luxuries of life. Hence it was clear that the consumptive requirements, and especially the wants, of the masses of the people were far from satisfied."

The Goal for Attainment

The study concluded, however, that mere redistribution of existing wealth would not provide reasonable standards of living for the masses of the people; that "if we are to achieve the goal of satisfactory standards of living for everyone, the first requirement is to increase progressively the total amount of the income to be divided. Only as the aggregate national income increases from $80,000,000,000 a year to $100,000,000,000, to $150,000,000,000, to $200,000,000,000, will the goal of a high standard of living for everyone be attained."

A new study of the subject confined to the highest income bracket group, just prepared by the People's Lobby, of which Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College is president, recalls that the 1929 top national income of $78,632,000,000 had sunk to $53,587,000,000 in 1935. In that year, according to the study, "about one sixtieth of the families received considerably over one eighth of the national income."

Income Tax Spread

Basing its report on Commerce Department figures, it estimates there are 29,000,000 families in the United States. Two persons frequently make income tax returns in families in the upper income brack-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Nanking Orders Rebels to Free Chiang at Once

Punitive Action Ready Against Chang, Leader of Shensi Mutiny

Loyal Army Ready

NANKING, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Nanking Government, suddenly switching its tactics against rebellious Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, ordered tonight that punitive military operations against Sianfu rebel headquarters be reopened tomorrow unless Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is released.

"The Government's punitive expedition, bombing operations and any other form of attack is deemed necessary, recommencing Sunday morning, if the Generalissimo is not released before then," a spokesman announced.

Three more days of grace in which to end the rebellion and release General Chiang had earlier been awarded by officials to the mutinous young Marshal.

Dr. T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang, was understood to be ready to have Nanking for Sianfu, where Marshal Chang has held the Generalissimo prisoner since the mutiny of his troops a week ago.

Compromise Hoped For

Although the National Government had set a deadline of 6 p. m. (5 a. m., E. S. T.) for the release of their chieftain, an authoritative spokesman had expressed open skepticism that Generalissimo Chiang would be released at that time.

Some additional time, it was believed, would be given to Marshal Chang to allow completion of a compromise which was understood already to have been tentatively agreed on.

Optimism in informed Chinese circles was growing that the crisis would be settled peacefully with the personal safety of leaders on both sides guaranteed.

Rebel Stronghold Surrounded

Despite the seemingly well-grounded hope of an immediate end to the revolt, crack divisions of the loyalist army tightened their grip on the rebel stronghold of Sianfu.

Should negotiations fail completely and the "armistice" expire without the Generalissimo's return, they were under orders to smash through to his rescue.

One notable victim of the mutiny, in which it was first reported the Generalissimo himself had been slain, was officially announced to be Shao Yuan-shung, political historian and member of General Chiang's staff. He succumbed Dec. 13 as a result of wounds received during the coup d'état.

Dr. Shao was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University and had edited Chinese newspapers in San Francisco, St. Louis, Toronto, and Victoria, Canada.

Chang's Adviser Regards Marshal as Moderating Influence in Rebellion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19—The first foreigner to come out of Sianfu since the coup which involved the capture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who is being held prisoner by insurgents, is James Elder, a boyhood friend of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang.

Mr. Elder says that his sole pur-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Aboriginal Rock Painters Seen at Work by Savants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Members of the recent anthropological expedition to Central Australia had the great fortune to see aboriginal artists at work on rock pictures.

This phase of the expedition's inquiry was entrusted to Claud P. Mountford, who relates how the natives made rock drawings in the presence of their visitors telling their secret meanings in low whispers, fearful lest the women or unitiated youths of the tribe should hear them. Mr. Mountford says that although rock paintings were seen, drawings were by far the more common.

The method of producing these was unlike that used elsewhere. In New South Wales deep grooves were cut in the flat sandstone rocks, such grooves outlining figures of men and fish, some of them 20 feet long. In South Australia the expedition found rock pictures produced by removing the surface by chipping.

Mr. Mountford says that in several places drawings of automobiles and motor trucks had been made, though it was obvious that the aboriginals had had difficulty in presenting the four wheels—the representation of only two seemed to be a fairly easy matter.

Fantastic Designs

To some extent the trouble had been overcome by placing the two wheels correctly and showing the other pair as circles over the hood. There were pictures of men alongside the vehicles, whites being distinguished by wearing hats.

The expedition presented the men with chalks with which they executed numerous fantastic designs, here and there getting in the modern touch. Some of the chalks found their way into the women's camps and before long rocks in the vicinity were covered with representations of snakes, airplanes, men, kangaroos and many that could not be identified. The rock paintings seen by the expedition were done in ochres of various colors.

Unique Film Record

A complete film record was obtained of the technique employed in rock painting—the decorating of utensils with colored ochres and the pounding of the designs on rock surfaces. Mr. Mountford says such a record is unique and will make clear many obscure points.

"The art of the aborigine," he writes, "is of particular interest to scientists overseas, for it is only in Australia that primitive man is still producing rock pictures. In all other parts the pictures only remain, and their meanings have been lost. Consequently scientists on the other side of the world are looking to Australia to gather all available information before the passing away of the native race."

Boulder Dam: Oasis of Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—A brilliant oasis of light in the darkness of desert nights, Boulder Dam is to be magnificently spectacular after sundown as well as during the day, according to John C. Page, acting commissioner of the federal bureau of reclamation.

Installation of floodlights to illuminate the face of the dam, powerhouse, canyon walls, valve-outlet housings—with water pouring a rainbow cascade—is expected to be completed by March, 1937.

The announcement was made in a letter to United Air Lines, whose affiliated Western Air Express flies over the dam, four nights a week, on the Salt Lake City, Utah-Los Angles run.

With many travelers considering Boulder Dam as the No. 1 scenic attraction on the coast-to-coast schedule, United-Western Air and Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., have capitalized on the air view of the project as a flight attraction.

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They Did Their Part at Buenos Aires

Wide World

Oswaldo Aranha

Ambassador From Brazil to the United States

Miss Mabel Vernon

Member of United States Peoples Mandate Against War Delegation

Wide World

Alexander W. Weddell

United States Ambassador to Argentina

Americas Take Step to Solidarity

Hull Declares Argentina Parley Biggest Step in Western Hemisphere

Is Highly Gratified

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a broadcast from Buenos Aires last night, stressed the importance of creating and maintaining democratic institutions in all the American nations in order to preserve peace in the Western World.

The message, read by Alexander Weddell, American Ambassador to Argentina, said that during the past three weeks of the Pan-American Peace Conference "the atmosphere of good neighborliness between our various republics has become more and more pronounced."

"Rapid progress" was reported, "so much so," said the message, "that we are prepared to say that in the final outcome this conference will have represented the greatest forward move for peace in which a whole continent has ever engaged."

In the connection between democracy and peace in the Americas, the Secretary's massage said:

"The first step in preserving peace among nations is vitalizing the instruments of democracy in each nation itself. It is of greatest importance that in each republic a well-informed and expressive public opinion be nourished and made effective.

"The forces of peace have the right to function through public opinion, as well as through governments. The people have the right to expect their Government will in turn adopt only policies which can be pursued along the paths of peace.

"Each nation must establish and maintain within its borders, conditions that will permit such policies; otherwise, there will be no instrument for peace when conciliation fails."

Reviewing work of the conference thus far, the message said that, in addition to the peace pact which was adopted, other agreements now drafted and ready for conference action propose:

1. Proclaiming the policy of equality of treatment between nations in the regulation of commerce and trade.

2. Educational and cultural interchanges between the 21 American republics.

3. Common action toward the construction and maintenance of an inter-American highway.

The secretary said Mexico introduced the highway resolution and "our delegation has been happy to participate in formulation of a plan for this highly useful improvement."

The peace and trade agreements, he said, "should awaken all dilatory countries elsewhere which are pursuing the unsound and shortsighted course."

Huge Peace Petition Presented by Women

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., Dec. 19

Women representatives of the people's mandate to end war yesterday presented a peace petition, which they said bore 1,000,000 signatures, to the chairman of the Pan-American peace conference.

The lists of names covered a great table in Anchorena Palace to the height of a foot when Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, chairman of the conference, received them at a formal ceremony attended by chiefs of the peace parley delegations.

Miss Mabel Vernon, of the United States group representing the peace mandate organization, said the petition had three principal recommendations: That the world end its armaments race; that world peace machinery be strengthened; that economic interchange be intensified to fortify peace.

Resolution Is Presented Peace Conference Based on Brazil's Stand

More Pacts Pass

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 19 (AP)—A Central American resolution for a declaration of solidarity among the 21 American republics was laid before a Pan-American peace conference plenary session today.

It was modified somewhat to meet Argentine objections to the original draft under which "injury or aggression" from abroad would be considered an "offense" to all the American republics.

The declaration as approved by the peace organization committee, after Argentina gave final agreement, would supplement a project previously passed at a plenary session under which American nations would consult in the event of war within the American continents or war abroad which menaces American peace.

The re-draft of the solidarity declaration changed the debated section to become a mere restatement of the consultative principles embodied in the previously adopted pact.

"Every act likely to perturb the peace of the Americans," it said, "affects each and every one of the signatories and justifies the initiation of consultative proceedings."

Hull Sees Success Dawn

The chief objectives of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's 6000-mile trip to Buenos Aires were slated for realization at the plenary session.

The meeting was expected—among a score of other conventions and resolutions—to approve four projects inspired or drafted by the head of the United States delegation.

They were designed to insure the western world against conflict by bettering cultural and commercial relations among American nations and by establishing safeguards for neutrality in the event of war anywhere in the world.

Favorable action was taken for

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People Still Rule Despite Dictators Observer Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Citizens of any nation, despite localized appearances to the contrary, still possess the means of peacefully controlling their form of government.

This reassuring message was brought before the Institute of World Affairs, in its fourteenth annual session here from Dec. 13 to 18, by speakers on the first general topic, "Changing Forms of Government."

Education was the keynote struck by Dr. F. M. Kercheville, University of New Mexico observer. "Freedom

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Anti-Crime Drive Mapped in Program For Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 19—What was considered here as one of the most far-reaching anti-crime programs in Pennsylvania has developed here today. The action resulted from the three-days' meeting and open hearing held by a committee headed by John C. Arnold, Clearfield county attorney. This committee was organized to formulate definite recommendations to be presented to the General Assembly when it meets in January.

Reforms in the State's criminal laws were advocated by a score of specialists, among them Chief Justice John W. Kephart of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Many recommendations will be written into the final report of the Arnold committee, it was said, and will go before the lawmakers for action. Indications were that many points urged by the legal experts will receive the backing of Gov. George H. Earle Jr. and Democratic leaders, who control both Houses of the Legislature.

Among recommendations were: abolition of the present grand jury system, elimination of delay by magistrates in returning records of offenders held for trial, enactment of legislation permitting one term of the criminal court to last all year, limitations upon the granting of criminal trials and reduction from 45 to 10 days of the limitation for taking appeals from conviction.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Dec. 19

France—Premier Challenged on Labor Arbiters

Premier Blum of France receives his first serious rebuff from the French Senate. His bill to provide compulsory arbitration of labor disputes is watered down and reshaped to more conservative contours. Instead of the Premier's proposal for union-indorsed arbiters, the bill provides for arbiters selected by prefects roughly equivalent to American Governors.

Premier Blum is being forced somewhat to the defensive by recurring labor problems and a large impending deficit. This gives his opponents the chance to say "I told you so." They now prod the Premier with assertions that if property had not been assailed by Socialist measures and strikes, revenue for the wiping out of this deficit would be forthcoming.

It is, perhaps, dramatic irony that the most upsetting financial factor is rearmament, the single activity of the Blum New Deal that is basically inconsistent with the Premier's long-held ideals, although he has now indorsed the arms program.

Automobile—Unionization of Workers Pushed

With labor's drive to organize the steel industry at an unknown stage, John L. Lewis decides to assume another major enterprise. He gives the word for the organization of 200,000 employees of General Motors Company, for the purpose of collective bargaining. Announcing his campaign, Mr. Lewis states that the Chrysler Motor Corporation has established quite satisfactory relations with the United Automobile Workers Union. He charges, however, that the situation is quite the reverse with General Motors. Labor leaders see the motor industry striving to pace production ahead of rising steel strikes, and they decide that now is the time when threats of strike might find the automobile employers ready to discuss terms.

A "sit-down" strike, causing 5000 brake-makers to remain idle in the Detroit Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company, slows down production in one of the Ford plants. If the brakes cannot be furnished for the cars, this strike and others are already applying something of a brake on automobile production.

Americas—Favor Collective Intervention

The United States provides a concrete guarantee to South America that it is through with any policy of imperialistic intervention that may have been resorted to in the past. No vague or pious rhetoric was this guarantee. It consisted of a "yes" vote on a resolution that could make intervention the basis for consultation of all the powers. Thus the United States could not land marines in Nicaragua without becoming something of an aggressor, against whom as least moral collective action might be taken.

The Monroe Doctrine is being revolutionized, even, as the United States watches the British constitutional crisis. This doctrine is being converted into a collective arrangement. Any aggressive interference in the Americas from abroad is to become the concern of all the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

States Racing To Enact Laws Aiding Jobless

27 Pass Unemployment Legislation Based on New York Act

Deadline Dec. 31

Three State Assemblies in Session; Others Slated to Convene Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — The recent Supreme Court decision upholding the New York unemployment insurance act has given impetus to other states to enact similar laws to safeguard workers within their borders against involuntary idleness.

Records of the Social Security Board show that 27 states have enacted such legislation. Eleven of them took action in the last two weeks.

Combining to make states act at this time is the Dec. 31 deadline set by the Social Security Board. In states which have laws approved by the board by that time, employers will be entitled to a credit in 1937 of up to 90 per cent of the federal tax for payments they make into their state unemployment insurance fund.

Extension Sought

A move has begun by some states to have this deadline extended, but Social Security Board officials have given no indication they will consent to the delay.

Adoption of unemployment compensation laws is being considered at special legislative sessions of three states—Maine, Minnesota and Tennessee. In five other states—Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Vermont and New Jersey—such legislation will be considered at special sessions called to meet Dec. 21.

Reports to the board indicate that consideration also is being given to the question in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Washington, although governors of those states have not called special sessions of legislatures.

Approved by Board

Unemployment compensation laws approved by the board as meeting the requirements of Title IX of the Social Security Act are those adopted by Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolia, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

States with laws not yet presented to the board for approval are Arizona, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia.

Unless states have satisfactory unemployment insurance laws by Jan. 1, they are faced with the prospect of seeing the money they pay in taxes go into the Treasury's general funds istead of coming back to them for use by persons within their borders temporarily out of work.

$50,000,000 Fund

Because eight states already have begun to collect taxes, an unemployment trust fund of nearly $50,000,000 will be built up in the Treasury by the end of the year.

Unemployment taxes, starting at 1 per cent on 1936 pay rolls and gradually increasing to 3 per cent in 1938, are levied in some states on employers only and in others on both employers and employees.

In addition to the 90 per cent credit, states with approved laws also will receive from the Federal Government money needed to pay administrative costs.

"Model" Bills Prepared

To hasten enactment of unemployment compensation laws by the various states, the Social Security Board recently set up a legislative section which has prepared two "model" bills for the guidance of those states asking for help in planning legislation.

One draft provides for the pooled-fund type of insurance system in which all contributions are put into a single undivided fund from which benefits are paid to eligible employees, irrespective of their former employers.

The other provides for employer-reserve accounts in the state fund. In this type each employer's contributions are credited to his separate account and benefits are paid from his account only to his former employees.

Delegations from more than 40 states have consulted with experts of this section regarding prospective action by their legislatures.

X-Ray Machine Reveals The Quality of Oranges

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP)—An X-ray machine, built to see into the heart of an orange, was being tested by the California Fruit Growers Exchange today.

At the rate of 22,500 oranges an hour—one quarter of a carload—the machine carries the fruit on traveling belts before two fluoroscopes, where operators examine the core of the fruit. A touch of a lever discards imperfect oranges while the others are carried on to boxes.

Quality of the fruit juice, faulty grains, dry cells and hollows are at once apparent to an experienced operator.

The machine, it is claimed, will make unnecessary the present practice in some packing plants of throwing out entire lots of oranges when a few samples are found to be faulty.

Geneva Seeks League Link With Inter-American Plans; Roosevelt Plea Welcomed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Already League of Nations circles are considering possible ways to harmonize the revised American peace structure, to result from the Buenos Aires conference, with the League system.

This harmonizing becomes a major issue when it is realized that a large majority of the 21 republics now meeting at the Argentine capital are also members of the League.

Roosevelt's Words Welcomed

League circles noted with satisfaction that President Roosevelt said in his invitation to the Presidents of the Latin-American republics:

"These steps, furthermore, would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and of all other existing or future peace agencies in seeking to prevent war."

League officials see no reason to doubt the sincerity of this statement. Mr. Roosevelt has proved by facts—for example, during the Ethiopian war—that he fully realizes the importance of the League and that he is prepared to give it any possible support.

Vital Questions Posed

Nor is there any reason to doubt that most of the Latin American states mean what they say when they emphasize in their answers that the results of the conference will strengthen the League. Nevertheless, as the following analysis will show, the program of the conference as it is drafted poses quite a number of questions.

First of all it should be made clear that the answers to the invitation of President Roosevelt show that in many Latin American states a distinctive change of attitude has taken place.

The Latin American states have often insisted in the League Assemblies that the Pan American Union was exclusively a non-political affair and that therefore it did not cover the same ground as the obligations of the Covenant.

Now part I of the program of the Inter-American conference bears the title "Organization of peace," i. e., precisely the principal object of the Covenant.

In particular point a/ of this part reads: "Consideration of possible causes of controversy and of measures for their peaceful solution, excepting questions already settled by treaties."

Point c/ states: "Consideration of additional measures for the Maintenance of peace and the pacific settlement of inter-American controversies."

Point e/ says: "Generalization of the inter-American juridical system for the maintenance of peace."

All of these points, it is clear, cover the same ground as the articles of the Covenant; so that it becomes quite obvious that the result of the inter-American conference may grow into a peace machinery parallel to the machinery of the League of Nations.

The problem, by the way, is foreseen by the program. Number 2 of Part I reads: "Consideration of other measures tending toward closer association of the Americn Republics and of measures of co-operation with other international entities."

The world has had the experience in the vain attempt to harmonize the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant that the harmonization of two different peace machineries is no easy task.

Action Against Aggressor

In the Ethiopian dispute several Latin-American countries realized—a very disagreeable surprise—that the League can impose on them the severing of trade relations with a country declared an aggressor, though they have no personal quarrel with that country. They realized that Article 16 of the Covenant, which they deemed in abeyance, might be applied. This fact influenced profoundly their policy toward the League.

Guatemala never applied sanctions and afterward gave notice of withdrawal from the League. Ecuador tried to escape applying sanctions and afterward lifted them unilaterally. Chile and Uruguay tried to apply sanctions as cautiously as possible and were foremost in the struggle for their abolition.

For these countries an American League of Nations means the possibility of liberating themselves from cumbersome League obligations. Guatemale and San Domingo advocate a purely American League of Nations completely severed from the Geneva League. Guatemala even wants an American Court of International Justice.

Oppose Compulsory Assistance

Chile and Uruguay do not go so far. They are now conducting in the League of Nations a battle for abolishing the prescriptions of the Covenant, which impose the obligation of mutual assistance. So they do not affirm that an American League of Nations should replace the universal League. But both President Alessandri and President Terra insist on the specific character of American peace problems, and both have in mind an American League as a line of retreat if their efforts toward the redrafting of the Covenant do not succeed.

Opposed to this trend of opinion is the position of Mexico and Argentina.

Mexico is one of the states which has 100 per cent respected its League obligations. It does not want to exchange its membership of the League for any regional agreements. President Cardenas states quite clearly in his answer that any regional agreements ought only supplement and reinforce the action of the League of Nations and he says that it "is impossible to separate the problems of a certain region from world problems."

Argentina's Position

Argentina clearly does not want a regional agreement, where the preponderant influence of Argentina in South America could be challenged by the influence of the United States. It is quite satisfied with its position in the League and its possibilities of action in South America through the League.

But here one must consider a factor, whose importance cannot be underrated. Dr. Saavedra Lamas, the Argentine Foreign Minister, is the author of a peace pact which is called by his name. In Geneva he succeeded in bringing about a resolution recommending, inter alia, the harmonization of the Covenant and the Saavedra Lamas pact.

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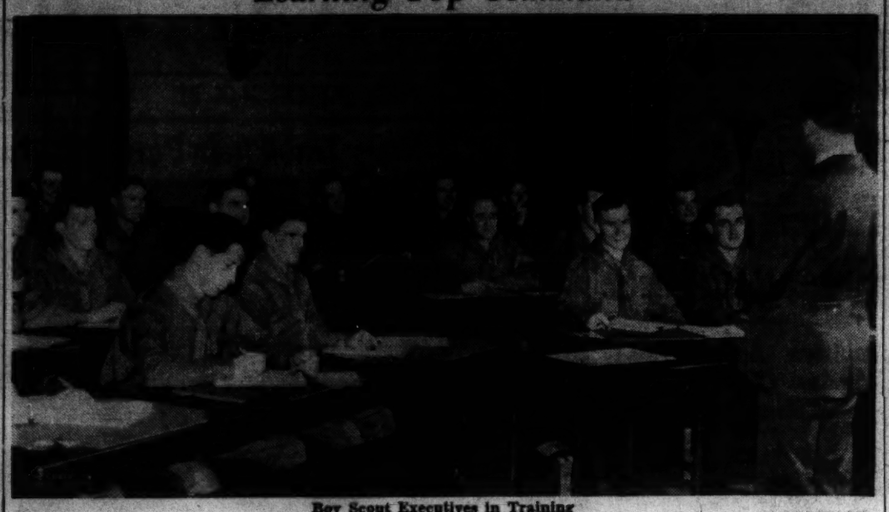

Boy Scout Executives in Training
Mortimer L. Schiff Reservation at Mendham, N. J.

'Dual Nature' of Neutron Reported From Columbia

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Experiments demonstrating for the first time that the neutron, a fundamental "packet of energy" of which all matter is composed, behaves like a wave as well as a particle, are reported by two Columbia University physicists whose previous work brought outstanding recognition from scientists attending Harvard's Tercentenary conference in September.

Dr. Dana P. Mitchell and Philip N. Powers, investigating the forces or "cosmic cement" holding all atoms and molecules together, observed the reflection of slow neutrons.

A neutron consists of an electron and a proton closely bound together. But it possesses no electric charge. This is of great import because the negative charge of the electron and the positive charge of the proton hitherto have been considered inherent characteristics of these tiny units of matter.

Problem of Atoms

The neutron gets its name from its electrically neutral character. It solves the problem of what prevents the nucleus of an atom from blowing up, for it acts as a universally active force, a "cosmic cement."

For example, the center of a carbon atom consists of 12 protons and six electrons close together. Around them revolve six free electrons in a complicated orbit. The neutron without electric charge is now regarded as being a part of the atom's nucleus, forming the neutral combination of protons and electrons.

In investigating the character of the neutron to determine that it acted like a wavelength as well as a neutrally charged particle, the physicists used apparatus consisting of a device to give them a source of neutrons, crystals to reflect these neutrons, and an instrument to detect their angle of reflection from the crystals.

Placed in "Cannon"

The source, a mixture of radium emanation and beryllium metal, was placed inside paraffin, to form a "cannon" from which the neutrons were ejected. They struck a ring of 16 crystals of magnesium oxide at a prescribed angle. Some were slowed up by bouncing off the hydrogen atoms in the paraffin and these were reflected from the crystals to a detecter or cloud chamber in which the "fog tracks" disclosed their passage much as the passage of a steamer can be distinguished from high in the air through its wake pattern.

Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Powers found that the neutrons were reflected only when the crystals were arranged at the proper angle and this could not be true unless the neutrons acted like waves. Thus their dual nature was proved—wavelike in these experiments, particlelike in previous experiments.

To the physicist this means that neutrons can now be definitely classed in their relationship to other elements in the atom. Neutrons as well as electrons, protons, and atoms thus exhibit a dual personality.

Actually, the neutron in playing its double role first struck a hydrogen atom within the "cannon" of paraffin. Then it bounced off like a particle, struck another, and continued this process until it was slowed down by the time it left the paraffin. When it reached the crystal, its wavelike nature was shown when it was reflected by the crystal as though it were light.

Hull Radioes Peace Eulogy

(Continued from Page 1)

granted after the projects received unanimous committee endorsement. Besides the neutrality convention, the included resolutions proposed trade equality among American states and reductions of tariff barriers.

Doesn't Go So Far

The neutrality resolution, revised after long and secret debate, does not go as far as the United States recommended in the original draft.

Members of the delegation were quoted as pleased, however. They were said to believe approval by the 21 republics represented at the parley would enhance the principle of consultation, and, in an emergency, would lead to common action in keeping the Americas out of other people's wars.

As the conference entered its concluding phase, pressure was renewed to get Bolivia and Paraguay to re-establish diplomatic relations before the meeting's adjournment, scheduled for Dec. 23.

Besides the proposals on the agenda for the plenary session today, favorable committee verdicts had been rendered on another batch for submission to a plenary session Monday.

Nearing the End

All that was left, then, of the conference's nearly completed business before committees were a Central American solidarity declaration, a Chilean plan to establish bilateral conciliation commissions to foster neighborly friendships and a resolution denouncing the use of force to collect debts.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

pose in coming here was to convey the Marshal's personal sympathy to Madame Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking, and assure her of her husband's safety up to the time of his departure from Sianfu on Wednesday.

A "Moderating Influence"

While he is unable to deny that Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang played a considerable part in the coup, which had obviously been planned a long time beforehand, Mr. Elder regards the Marshal as a moderating influence.

He sees him placing restraint upon former Manchurian officers who are hotly intent upon war with Japan and who are unable to understand the Chinese nation's strong adherence to the cautious policies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government in Nanking.

Press Comment Sent

Mr. Elder has been sending to Marshal Chang by wire foreign press comment on the coup and the opinions of Chinese leaders in an effort to acquaint him with a widespread condemnation of the Sianfu affair. He is hopeful that the Marshal will exert his influence toward a solution of the crisis other than a civil war. Mr. Elder himself is observing a strictly nonpartisan position which he believes necessary in the interest of Chinese peace and unity.

Julius Barr, Marshal Chang's chief airplane pilot, formerly with the United Airlines and now in Hankow, may join the National Government as Madame Chiang Kai-shek's personal pilot.

Income

(Continued from Page 1)

ets, so it estimates that the 480,799 persons making returns of net income over $5000 represent about one sixtieth of all families. In 1935 their total income was $7,000,000,000.

This group of fortunately placed families drew about two fifths of their income from property, the study reports. The bigger the income was, the report states, the higher the percentage drawn from property. There were 7873, for example, with incomes of $50,000 to $100,000; these got 79 per cent from property. Of the 41 income tax returns showing net income of over $1,000,000, 99 per cent of the amount was drawn from property.

During the depression year of 1935, according to the Commerce Department, a total of $17,500,000,000 was paid out as dividends, royalties, interest, withdrawals and the like. Of this, the families in the top brackets received 15 per cent, according to the study. The same group paid income taxes and surtaxes in 1935 a total of $609,353,000, or an average of 10 per cent of their net income.

Lord Fauntleroy Film Gets League Gold Medal

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP)—The gold medal given annually by the motion picture committee of the League of Nations, rests on the desk of David O. Selznick, head of International Pictures.

It was awarded his film "Little Lord Fauntleroy." This year was the first the medal has been won by an American company. F. E. Evans, British consul in Los Angeles, presented the award at a luncheon yesterday.

"It was adjudged a perfect picture," he said. He hoped "we can continue to produce pictures that will aid rather than injure the cause of good-will between the nations of the world."

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Advanced Scouts Prepare for Paid Executive Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENDHAM, N. J., Dec. 19—Graduation of the fiftieth class of young men from the national training school for Boy Scout executives was announced by J. P. Freeman, director of the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservations here. The training school has been conducted regularly since 1925.

"We have held four or five schools each year since the program to supply professional directors for the scouting movement was started by the Boy Scouts of America 11 years ago," Mr. Freeman said. "This has meant training a force of about 1500 men for some of the most effective youth work in the world.

Professional

"Each man who goes into the service has contact with many scout leaders, who in turn reach a large number of boys. Therefore, the training offered here in scout organization work becomes very influential in the total number of persons affected by it."

Mr. Freeman explained that the staff of professional executives last year was assisted by 240,000 volunteer workers in directing and organizing. He further said:

"The willingness of capable men from all walks of life to donate their services in forwarding the movement are among the greatest assets the Boy Scouts possess. The executive director trained here at Mendham does not take over the voluntary activity, but helps to organize it so that the most effective and desirable results are obtained."

Period of 30 Days

Men come from all sections of the United States and some foreign countries to complete the 30-day intensive course at the training school here, on an estate of 480 acres. The program of study was described as developing the fundamental phases of Boy Scout administration, including the organization of councils and committees and making them operate smoothly.

The training school was the gift of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, to establish a memorial for her son, Mortimer L. Schiff, formerly vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America and a charter member of its national executive board. The estate has a lake of 16 acres and a manor house with accommodations for 40 persons, besides five miles of road and two fair-sized streams.

Educated

Before the Schiff reservation became available for use in the fall of 1933, national training schools had been held at Palisades Interstate Park, N. J.; at Briarcliff, N. Y.; in the Ozark Mountains and near San Francisco. Nearly every session, however, has been held in the East, in order to use the faculty of the Boy Scout organization in New York city.

Similar training facilities are maintained by the British Boy Scout Association at Gilwell, Eng., from which Scout executives are sent throughout the world.

Urban Dwellers Urged to Action On Farm Tenancy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Urban dwellers must cease to ignore living conditions among rural dwellers and must give intelligent consideration to the solution of rural problems unless they themselves are to pay a great price, according to Prof. Arthur Raper of Agnes Scott College, who spoke before the Georgia Academy of Social Science.

Professor Raper cautioned against a "do nothing" attitude. He traced the collapse of the plantation system and pointed out the course which he said must be taken at once.

"The first great need is a program for the extension of land ownership to the people who now live and work on farms," he said. "Provisions similar to those of the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant bill, favorably discussed in the last Congress, should be enacted. It proposed that the Federal Government, through an appropriate agency, purchase good land, put farmers on it under supervision, and let them buy it with small yearly payments and low interest rates.

"It is important that this proposed legislation stress the matter of supervision. No tenant farmer who comes into ownership would be permitted to mortgage or throw away his land. Rather he would be assisted from his cropper or renter status only as he demonstrated the ability, willingness and desire to become an owner. Should he lose his farm, it would go back to the parent agency and another tenant would be given the opportunity of becoming an owner.

Precedents in Europe

"Precedents for this are found in Denmark, Germany and Ireland," Professor Raper said. "In Denmark a few decades ago, practically all the land belonged to a few families; the majority of the people were illiterate; the landless farmers were improvident, careless, disillusioned. But today Denmark has a model rural civilization. The Government helped the people to become owners and the owners have stabilized the government. There is no reason to believe that landless people of the South are less capable than were the Danish tenants a few decades ago.

"Care must be taken lest stifling race and class theories cripple any program launched to improve the lot of the South's landless farmers.

Private Agencies Can Help

"Private agencies can render a great service by sponsoring the increase of land ownership. The size and complexity of the task, however, and the need for expert, long-time supervision and financial assistance make it clear the bulk of the work shall have to be done by a specialized, non-political, public agency," Professor Raper said.

"The reclamation of the South's plantation area awaits a constructive land policy—a use of the land which will serve the pople who live on it and the larger economy, national and international, of which it is a part.

"Comfortable homes, better schools and wholesome human relations can be maintained only through such basic economic advances. These are not simple matters, and their accomplishment will require the investment of large sums of public money and an administrative personnel with scientific training and a bold faith in the common man."

Smuts Defends Calling Duncan To Post of Governor General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Appointment of Patrick Duncan as Governor General of South Africa in succession to the Earl of Clarendon, has evoked criticism on grounds of inopportuneness and also because, it is felt, Mr. Duncan's recent and close political connections may associate a traditionally impartial office with South African politics.

On the other hand, there is also generous recognition of the Government's selection. Defending the exercise of South Africa's right to appoint one of its own citizens, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, in an official statement here, quoted the parallel cases of John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir) and Mr. Duncan.

Likened to Canadian Case

"At the end of the South African War," he said, "two brilliant young men entered the service of this country—one as a Minister of the Crown, the other as an official of the Land Settlement Department. The Minister threw in his lot with this country and remained here to render it a life-long service; the official decided to return after some years of good service and in due course won fame and distinction as a writer and Parliamentarian in Great Britain.

"The latter—John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir)—is now Governor General of Canada. What reason or principle is there for holding that the other man who remained here, Patrick Duncan, should be debarred from similar high office?

"Absurd" Contention

"If Patrick Duncan had also gone back to spend his life in Great Britain, he would have been all right, but the fact that he remained here to serve South Africa would make him, in the opinion of some, a sort of inferior citizen not to be trusted by His Majesty.

"Surely such a position need only be stated to show its absurdity and the impossibility of arguing with people who suffer from this obsolete colonial mentality.

"I submit that simply to put the parallel cases of John Buchan and Patrick Duncan is to end the argument on this subject."

No Favored Classes

General Smuts said the fundamental involved in the appointment of a Union citizen as Governor General was simply that of the complete equality and eligibility of all subjects of the King in this respect.

"It did not mean that future appointments would necessarily be confined to Union citizens."

The King, he said, by apointing a South African as his representative, had shown that there was no favored or privileged class among his subjects.

"There are those among us," General Smuts continued, "who are afraid that the new departure may weaken existing ties in our great Commonwealth. On the contrary, I feel convinced that trust begets trust and loyalty as it has done in the past history of this country.

Equality of Citizenship

"For the sake of the future of this country and its happy relations with the rest of the Commonwealth, the impression has to be avoided at all costs that residence in South Africa, South African citizenship, disqualifies a person from holding the highest office in the land as His Majesty's representative.

"Perfect equality of citizenship in this regard throughout our Commonwealth should be beyond question.

"I have heard it argued that though Mr. Duncan is a fit and proper person to be appointed by the King future South African governors may not be equally fit and proper persons.

"The present man, it is said, is all right, but the principle of a South African appointment is wrong. My answer is that there is no such distinction between the man and the principle. If it is right to appoint Mr. Duncan as a South African then it is right in principle; it is right on the principle of equality of status and of citizenship throughout the Commonwealth."

'Good Will Court' Withdrawn From Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Effective tomorrow night, the "Good Will Court," a radio program sponsored by Standard Brands, Inc., will be withdrawn from the air, according to an announcement here today following a ruling of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, forbidding attorneys to give legal advice "in connection with a publicity medium of any kind."

The program had been heard over the Red network of the National Broadcasting Company on Sunday nights, and on Wednesday nights had featured legal advice and opinion by lawyers from New York and New Jersey and from judges.

Plans for an amateur theatrical program by Standard Brands, a food company, were substituted for the canceled period, it was said.

Judges participating in the program gave their advice unofficially to persons who appeared anonymously in the "court," and were paid for their services. However, the fees were required to be directed into a charity selected by the judge.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court did not mention the broadcast by name in its ruling, but it is understood here that violation of the order would result in action against participating lawyers for suspension on the grounds of official misconduct. Applying to the first and second judicial districts of New York, the ruling covers the densely populated southern portion of the Empire State.

Robles Jury Reports

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 19 (AP)—Federal grand jurors investigating the June Robles kidnaping of 1934 reported to Federal Judge Albert M. Sames yesterday, "We do not feel the facts disclosed by the evidence are sufficient to warrant the indictment of any person or persons."

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Girl Scouts of Nation to Figure In Promoting Happy Christmas Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—In thousands of communities this week Girl Scouts are putting the final bit of paint on mended toys or the last seam in new clothes for old dolls which will be distributed through welfare agencies. Candies and cookies, jams and jellies, bayberry candles and Christmas wreaths are all wrapped and tagged for welfare institutions or families whose budgets do not permit such luxuries.

Nor are the Girl Scouts unmindful of other than human creatures at Christmastide. Strings of popcorn and cranberries, mesh bags of suet, and pine cones dipped in fat are all ready to be hung on trees for birds.

Houston, Texas, Girl Scouts were given 100 pounds of sugar which they made into candy for the American Legion party today.

Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee, is having a Yule log hunt today, while in Brooklyn members of the organization are dressing bird trees in the Garden of Nations on top of the RCA building.

In Albany 1000 girls will sing Christmas carols around a community tree, then hunt a Yule log for burning, and finally trim trees for birds in many sections of the city.

There has been an interchange of good will between the organization and the White House. For 50 Washington Girl Scouts have announced that they will go to the White House on Wednesday evening, wearing old English minstrel capes and hoods and carrying lighted lanterns, and that they will sing a program of Christmas carols.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to all the 400,000 Girl Scouts, in which he says: "At this season of the year, when all hearts are happy with the spirit of Christmas, the Girl Scouts of America can justly claim the right to stand in the front ranks of joyous service and comradeship. I trust that the pioneer spirit which marked the founding of the organization will continue to be reflected in the life of every Girl Scout, urging her on to ever greater achievement. A Merry Christmas to you all."

Emphasis for George V Traditions Seen as Outcome of English Cirsis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—England's successful solution of the recent constitutional crisis emphasized that the traditions of George V will remain the traditions of the British Empire, in the opinion of Prof. Edwin Mims, chairman of the department of humanities at Vanderbilt University and Carnegie visiting professor to British universities last year.

"The genius of the English race is in its ability to follow a middle-of-the-road policy—a golden mean," Dr. Mims said in an address before the English-speaking Union of the United States here yesterday. "It is a course by which one reform makes way for another. It's true that they muddle, but they also muddle through."

Americans could learn many lessons of successful democracy from their English neighbors, Professor Mims continued, stressing that there were three specific fields in which they could be found. The foremost of these was a more active public opinion; another was social reform and legislation, and the third field was improved civil service to remove the dangers of bureaucratic and partisan administration, which, he held, threaten the operation of democratic government in America.

Preceding Professor Mims, Felix Greene, North American representative of British Broadcasting Corporation, spoke of Washington and Westminster as the centers to which the world must look for social and political security during a period of conflict between "ordered thought and the sense of catastrophe." Both had the requirements of freedom of expression and freedom of initiative essential to ordered change, he said.

"We can't expect to find ordered change coming from the right or the left revolutionaries," he continued. "When change takes place in those countries, it is immediately hidden behind a wall of dogma. Great Britain and the United States are fighting the same fight to preserve the Anglo-Saxon traditions, and it is imperative that every effort be made to destroy the mental and psychological barriers that hamper their joint co-operation."

Schoolgirl Opera Star of Chicago Sees New York Under Mother's Care

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Betty Jaynes, 15-year-old Chicago opera star, was more interested yesterday in a new, white party frock with a red sash than in the "great career" which many critics have said awaits her.

"When will I get to wear the white dress?" she demanded, as her mother, Mrs. Stella Schultz, unpacked the pretty clothes she had brought for Betty's first New York visit.

"Not tonight," said Mrs. Schultz, who still regards Betty as a high school girl who can sing and not as a prima donna.

She added firmly, "you will wear the blue taffeta with the jacket."

Betty, whom Paul Longone, manager of the Chicago Opera, calls "my baby opera star," stopped humming a line from "La Boheme," her debut opera, to say to Longone:

"I love this hotel!" She added archly, "our room is bigger than yours."

She has merry blue eyes, fair hair and a peaches and cream skin—and feels "just the same," she said, as she did before her successful debut.

"She isn't going to let these things go to her head," said her mother, a pleasant, brown-haired woman with three other children.

Longone came along to New York to see that the young singer makes no blunders in her new world where there is much talk of contracts and screen tests.

She will be here a week, will see her New York manager, attend the Metropolitan Opera opening next Monday—wearing the new white dress—and will greet several singers who became friends of hers in Chicago.

Betty had a high "B" average, which marked her as "smart in school" when she left school to sing opera. Now she has a tutor.

Doubled Arms Bill of World Confronts Workers for Peace; Forceful Propaganda Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Here are three sets of figures which should be blazoned far and wide in the hope that they will shock peace lovers into real action at last:

World expenditure on armaments in 1913: £750,000,000.

World expenditure on armaments in 1925: £1,000,000,000.

World expenditure on armaments in 1935: £1,500,000,000.

It would be superfluous to comment on them. They speak for themselves. If any peace worker can continue to believe that the methods adopted since the World War have been adequate, he is surely possessed of extraordinary equanimity.

Better Propaganda Needed

If the peace worker believes that the deterioration is due to a few "bad" nations, he is surely exceedingly ingenuous. At least he should inquire into the rightness of his peace conceptions and the efficacy of his peace propaganda.

Nor is this all. It is notorious that since last year when the sanctions experiment was tried and (for whatever reason) failed, every country has enormously increased its expenditure. Even Great Britain has been roused to an unprecedented effort, while France under what is virtually a Socialist Government is looking to its defenses.

Force Against Force

The situation is rendered more difficult by the fact that certain nations, particularly those which are "democratic," particularly those which are "pacific," have shown a desire to oppose the forces of so-called fascism by their own forces.

Many well-intentioned persons were even ready to fight Italy for the sake of Abyssinia, to fight Germany for the sake of Russia, to fight part of Spain for the sake of the Frente Popular.

But this kind of "crusading" calls for arms. By a singular paradox it therefore appears that these respectable sentiments have made rearming on an unparalleled scale inevitable.

Increase in All Lines

The Armaments Year Book published by the League of Nations points out that trustworthy figures from Germany are lacking, but the expenditure is certainly higher than the conservative estimates adopted.

In the leading European countries 4,800,000 men were in 1935 under arms (3,600,000 in 1932) and 15,000,000 in reserve. That these figures are well under the mark may be judged from Signor Mussolini's statement that Italy alone has 8,000,000 men prepared for any emergency.

Warship tonnage in 1935 was 6,013,000, against 5,290,000 in 1932. This year 400,000 tons will be laid down. Submarines were 588, against 491 in 1928.

The air strength of the great powers is put at 10,000 fighters and bombers; 3000 in reserve.

Use of Gas Accepted

In addition elaborate organization has been undertaken for the defense of civilians, against gas bombing. No fewer than 11 countries have taken amazing precautions, without any real reaction on the part of the population, which thus appears to accept gas bombing as a likely eventuality. Gas is ruled out by international law, but it is obvious that if its use is taken for granted by many nations, those same nations are getting ready to use it themselves.

If the survey extends outside Europe, the statistics are no less striking. They give, for all the permanent forces of the world for 1935-36, disregarding the various semi-military formations and police forces, militarized or not, an approximate figure of 8,200,000 men at present under arms, 545,000 of whom are in navies. The corresponding figure for the period of the Disarmament Conference (1931-32) was 6,500,000. In the last five or six years, therefore, there has been an increase of 1,700,000 men.

Increase of $1,700,000

Calculations have been made which gave the figure for the whole world before the war of 5,900,000 men under the colors, not including navies. As the corresponding figure for 1931-32 is almost the same, it will be seen that at the time of the Conference, the figures of world military effectives of permanent forces was approximately as before the war. At the present time, the number of men with the colors, not including navies, is 7,600,000, or an increase of 1,700,000 as compared with the pre-war figure.

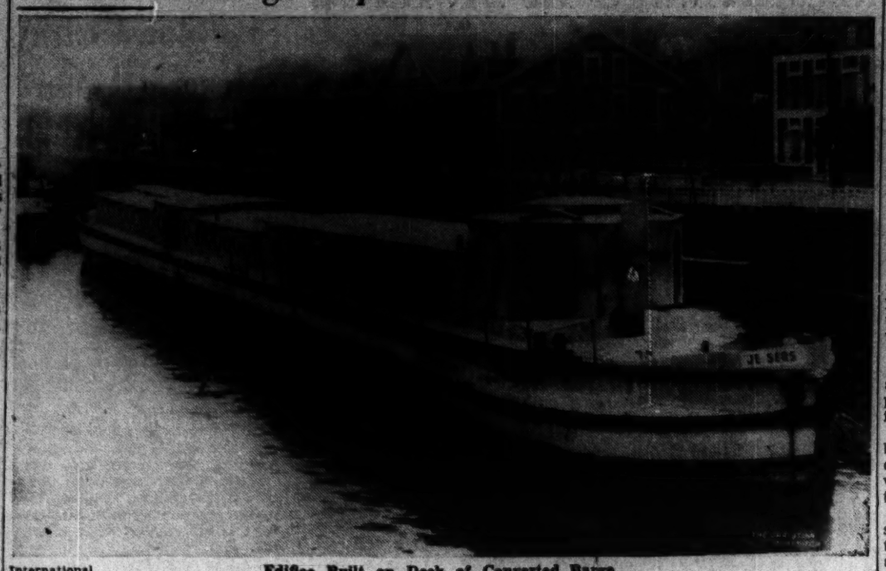
What tends to falsify these figures, in the sense of understatement, is the fact, acknowledged frankly by the compilers, that "in addition to the regular armed forces, there are semi-military forces. Though the latter cannot be put exactly on the same footing as the ordinary military forces, they are nevertheless a valuable adjunct to the latter."

Mobilization Plans Omitted

Furthermore it is emphasized that account is taken only of information "in regard to facts that are public property or obtained by the systematic sifting of public documents." It is acknoledged that "the Armaments Year Book can contain only information on the organization of the different armies on a peace footing.

"It is well known that official publications never give details of the mobilization plan or of reserve material, etc. Yet armaments experts agree that a study of the armed forces of countries on a peace footing is of some value. It must be remembered that in peace time countries are preparing for a possible war."

Floating Chapel Ministers to Mariners



International

Edifice Built on Deck of Converted Barge

Sailors Made to Feel at Home Near Land

This craft, tied up at Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, France, a village on the Seine, located 14 miles northwest of Paris, has attracted considerable attention. Not only is its mission unusual, but its architectural design is in keeping with its purposes. The name of the barge chapel is Je Sers (I Serve).

Federal Demands on States Put Burden on Legislatures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—When legislators in 42 states open their desks in January they will find some new problems assigned to them because of what the Federal Government has done or is expected to do in the next few months.

State laws more or less uniform are required if the lower levels of government are to take advantage of offers or anticipated offers of grants-in-aid or loans from Washington. This means that many legislators must address themselves to the task of drafting bills that meet the requirements of the Federal Government and at the same time satisfy the peculiar demands of their own state constitutions or of local customs.

Subjects upon which such legislation is quite certain to be required are, according to the Council of State Governments here, social security, housing, vocational training, and probably soil conservation.

Others to the Front

Other matters not dictated by federal requirements but rather by nation-wide waves of popular feeling are expected to compel attention in many states. These include anti-crime action, state civil service laws, and reorganization of state government offices for economy and efficiency.

Fortunately, legislators are not without offers of aid in their complicated assignments. Model bills are being offered by various technical advisory services to government. In cases where diverse local requirements make it impossible to draw up a model bill, special advice is being offered.

To help states draft laws for administering the Social Security Act, the American Public Welfare Association is offering at a nominal price a booklet on the program.

Other Sources of Advice

Other helpful advice can be obtained from the informational service of the Social Security Board, the Public Welfare Association here notes. Then for those states which participate in the forthcoming General Assembly of the Council of State Governments in Washington, special advisory service is promised.

Much state legislation on social security is anticipated, for while the majority of states have enacted laws to take advantage of old age assistance provisions of the act, many still have to adopt legislation to give aid to the blind, to dependent children, for unemployment compensation and for vocational rehabilitation.

In some other lines, states are expected to get ready for federal aid which has not yet been assured. Housing is an example. A leading PWA official recently stated that the new set-up for low-cost housing would probably find the Government turning over to the state and local housing authorities the job of building and operating low-rent projects, while Washington remained in the picture only as banker.

To Administer Housing

If this predicted trend takes place, many of the legislatures meeting in January will face the necessity for setting up some sort of housing authority to administer such local control, according to Coleman Woodbury, director of the National Association of Housing Officials.

Already 21 states, anticipating such action by the Federal Government, have enacted housing laws, reports the National Association. All of these have adopted their laws since 1934. A dozen or more other states tried unsuccessfully to get laws passed. Opposition is said to come largely from real estate groups who are opposed to features of the bills, such as tax exemptions and right of eminent domain for low-cost housing projects.

PWA authorities have drafted a model housing authority bill for the use of state legislatures. They are eager to see the states adopt legislation which will enable local authorities to take over by lease or purchase the federal housing projects already under construction.

For Low-Income Families

To this end, PWA is suggesting that housing authority laws contain provisions which will insure renting the houses only to families of low incomes, provisions similar to those contained in the George-Healy act.

All these laws are being drawn before the states have any experience in local housing enterprises, it is pointed out here.

"What is happening," said Edmond H. Hoben of the Housing Officials headquarters, "is that housing administrative technique in the states is being worked out in advance of practice. No housing authority acting under state enabling legislation in the past three years has actually developed, built and managed a housing project using a grant in loan from the Federal Government."

Booklet on Housing

Hence the need for advice from authorities. The National Association of Housing Officials publishes a booklet on state housing laws which is in effect a manual for legislators concerned with this job.

In preparing to receive grants-in-aid for vocational training, as authorized by the George-Deen Act, passed by the last Congress, states have a much simpler task. The machinery for administration of such grants, if appropriations are made for them by Congress in the coming session, is already in existence. It was set up to enable states to take advantage of grants under the Smith-Hughes Act, and needs only to be extended to meet new requirements, according to members of the American Municipal Association staff.

Blind Choral Club Of Chicago Portrays Beauty by Singing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — "Singing is their means of self-expression. Their love of beauty is given forth in their singing." This was the explanation given by Mrs. W. B. Curtis of a group here known as the Chicago Blind Chorus Club.

The group has worked for seven years under Mrs. Curtis's direction. They have learned their parts from Braille music, transcribed for them by one of the mmbers, Miss Josephine Maisel, a former student at the State School for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill. She is also a graduate of the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago.

The choral club was organized by the Blind Service Association of Chicago, which was having a concert given entirely by blind people. At the last rehearsal, the members of the chorus had enjoyed the work so much that they asked if the chorus might not be permanent. Since that time they have held rehearsals the second and fourth Friday of each month, except during July and August.

The personnel has changed little in seven years. The chorus is comprised of 32 members. There are teachers of piano; church soloists, concert pianists, handcraft workers, dictaphone operators, a stenotype operator, an insurance salesman, switch-board operators, men who operate stands in public buildings. One member of the chorus has charge in the State of Illinois of placing men in public building stands. There are piano tuners, several members who play different musical instruments, and housewives and mothers.

Mrs. Curtis's son enrolled as a member, is a graduate of Columbia School of Music of Chicago, and has composed several pieces for the piano.

Many concerts have been given during their years of organization. First they sang for old people's homes and different churches. They gave one concert in the Illinois Host House at the Century of Progress Exposition in 1933, and two concerts at the same place in 1934.

They love to sing. It is surprising to their audiences that they are able to start and stop together, not seeing the baton of a director. But their director tells them these things at the piano, and the different effects which are desired.

Entire Revision Of Crime Control Urged by Bates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Dissatisfaction with the conventional practice of society in regarding crime as something to be controlled by punishment and vengeance, rather than by social treatment to remove its causes, was emphasized at the International Student Conference on Crime Prevention, held in Town Hall here, under auspices of the undergraduate student council of the New York University School of Education.

Representatives from 21 colleges and universities in the United States and 10 foreign institutions participated in the conference, which took place yesterday with the assistance of educators, sociologists and criminologists. While only 125 students took an active part in the deliberations, an audience of 2500 persons was attracted by the discussion.

Bates Suggests Plan

"We must start all over again in our drafting of criminal laws and substitute the idea of protection for punishment in our treatment of criminals," Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, told the evening session. "We have got to build new character in our criminals—not by coddling or soft measures but by using individual discipline instead of mass punishment."

Mr. Bates held that exemption of privileged persons from the penalties of the law, crooked politics, graft and corruption of penal administration had made "a mockery of our treatment of crime." The fundamental mistake, he emphasized, was that society had been employing "discredited methods in the attempt to terrorize people and thus prevent them from becoming criminals.

Co-operation Held Need

Describing popular fallacies in crime prevention, Dr. Justin Miller, chairman of the United States Attorney General's advisory committee on crime, suggested that no permanent solution to the problem of controlling anti-social practices and habits could be found without the benefit of a crime-prevention program, in which educational, social and religious organizations could co-operate.

The greatest problem in crime, he added, wa sin the treatment of minor offenders, especially habitual drunkards.

New Zealand Lists 133,460 Telephones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The New Zealand State telephone service reports a record number of subscribers. On Sept. 30 there were 133,460 subscribers, which is 605 more than the highest number in the pre-depression period.

The department lost 10,385 subscribers in the depression, the lowest point being reached in the middle of 1933. Postmaster General Frederick Jones regards this recovery of the telephone service as another indication of the steady movement of the Dominion out of the trade slump.

New Zealand stands fourth in the world use of telephones in proportion to population. It is headed only by the United States, Canada and Denmark. Mr. Jones thinks that if present progress is maintained it may soon improve this position.

Sugar Bill Passes As Foes Move To Impeach Gomez

HAVANA, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Cuban sugar tax bill, which the army political faction seeks to use as a lever to oust President Gomez, was on its way to him today after passage in an uproarious congressional session.

Adherents of the nation's military "strong man," Col. Fulgencio Batista, drove the measure through the House of Representatives in two votes, each by 106 to 43.

Gomez Threatens Veto

The first vote was on the bill as a whole and the second passed it paragraph by paragraph, thus sending it directly to President Gomez.

If the President should veto the bill, as he has threatened, supporters of Colonel Batista vowed they would move to impeach him for interference with legislative acts.

President Gomez gave as his reason for the promised veto his belief that the bill, by providing funds for army-taught schools, would be the means of educating young Cubans in the "Fascist manner." Such an eventuality Colonel Batista has denied.

Nine-Cent Bag Tax

The bill, providing for a nine-cent tax on each bag of sugar, would give the army an estimated revenue of $1,500,000 annually to open and maintain rural schools.

Under Cuban law, President Gomez will have 10 days in which to study the measure. If he has not signed it or vetoed it by that time, it automatically would become law.

The House, ajourning after a night session on the bill, did not take up impeachment charges, nor did it set a date for its next session.

Several political adherents of Colonel Batista, however, asserted they would seek President Gomez's impeachment, whether or not he vetoed the bill.

Army supporters of the legislation, meanwhile, tightened their lines, preparing to drive the bill through over the expected veto.

Polish Boys Ride 'On Rods' to Hear Viennese Singers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Vienna had two unexpected visitors recently in youngsters Gerhard and Kurt of Poland. They made the 14-hour trip "on the rods" under a passenger car because they could not bear to say good-by to the Vienna Boy Singers.

On arriving in Vienna the Polish youths told how they had heard the Vienna boys sing in Poland and had gone to the station to send them off. There the young singers, out of politeness and to have something to say, invited the poorly dressed admirers to come to Vienna and see them. And that's just what the Polish song lovers did.

When their case was brought to court the judge acquitted them and they were sent back home in a third-class car.

However, they were reluctant to leave. They had become attached to the Vienna juvenile prison, its good food and its "cops."

They will remember their hostelry as fondly as many more pretentious tourists recall the luxurious hotels on Ringstrasse.

Cottage Plan and Parole Put To Test for Women Offenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Another advanced step in the treatment of women offenders, which has been getting farther and farther away from iron bars and uniforms, is seen in the erection of a recreation hall on the "campus" of the state reformatory for women in Illinois.

Giving the "girls," for they are no longer called inmates or prisoners, a hall for recreation is considered an additional move toward treating these offenders as human beings. The recent dedication of the new Jane Addams Hall marks the end of a five-year period and finds sociologists and penologists, interested in the reformatory, favoring the parole system, advocating further development of the "cottage system," and looking forward to a greater enrichment of the lives of the offenders while serving their terms.

Fitted to Return

Along with Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and a few other states, Illinois is endeavoring to help the offender make a more satisfactory social adjustment while she is in the institution, as well as preparing the community for her return after her term is served, it is found.

The new hall has a seating capacity of about 400. A bronze plaque bearing the profile of Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, was unveiled at the dedication. The building is considered an appropriate tribute to Miss Addams because of the zeal she showed for the proper treatment of women offenders, it was pointed out by Miss Jessie F. Binford, executive director of the Juvenile Protective Association, who took part in the ceremony.

Duties Appointed

The "cottage plan," which was somewhat of an experiment, is working out very well, according to Miss Helen H. Hazard, superintendent of the women's reformatory. The "girls" in each of the stone cottages live together like a family, which gets them away from the old institutionalized method of existing.

Besides the daily routine, the girls are given many opportunities to express themselves in dramatic clubs, choir practice, and musical clubs. They have time set aside when they are at liberty to make handcraft articles for sale, such as linen table cloths, towels, and other needlecraft. A harmonica band was recently formed, Miss Hazard said, and it is hoped that moving pictures can soon be shown in the new recreation hall. On Sundays the hall is used as a temporary chapel.

Henry B. Chamberlain, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission, found in his recent study of the women's reformatory in Illinois that its informal treatment of offenders and its attitude toward them as toward any human beings to be some of its main assets. Mr. Chamberlain favors the parole system for this as for any similar institution, he said in an interview.

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Closer Chinese-Russian Ties Urged to Halt Japanese Push

An authority on far-eastern affairs contributes a survey on the present critical situation, with especial regard to China, Japan and Russia. The articles, of which this is the third, will be printed from time to time.

SHANGHAI — Increasing Japanese pressure has caused a good many Chinese—particularly intellectuals and students but also to some extent military men and diplomats—to look wistfully in the direction of Moscow for possible aid and comfort. Reflecting this sentiment, numerous newspaper editorials urging the development of closer ties between China and Soviet Russia have been published during the past few months.

Relatively little progress toward a fundamental rapprochement has been made, however. Desultory negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement have been proceeding for a year or more but the Nanking authorities have hesitated to push the matter—probably out of a desire to avoid arousing Japanese suspicions.

Russia's Influence

It is in the cultural field that most headway has been made. Hailing the inauguration of a Sino-Russian Cultural Association not long ago, the Tien Hsia Monthly, a brilliantly edited Chinese magazine published in English, said: "While a good many countries are no more than names to the man-in-the-street in China, Russia is a real influence here. Contemporary Chinese literature would not be what it is but for Russian influence. Lu Hsun, China's most popular novelist, has learned a good deal in the craft of fiction writing from Tchekoff. The works of Dostoievsky, Tolstoi and Gorki have been and are still being eagerly devoured by Chinese schoolboys and students.

"The gigantic social, political and economic experiment going on in Russia has for the average Chinese newspaper reader of today more than purely theoretic interest. He feels he would like to know more of what is happening there. This attitude of intelligent curiosity is all to the good. We only hope this attitude will be widely maintained.

Understanding Sought

"Meanwhile, pending a fuller and more accurate knowledge of the Russian situation, let us look on intelligently and not condemn foolishly; let us forget the word 'communism' and stick to the facts—remembering always that to condemn is easy, to understand so hard."

An exhibition of Soviet graphic art attracted a good deal of attention in Nanking and Shanghai early this year at about the same time as Mei Lan-fang and his theatrical troupe were playing to packed houses in Moscow. Soviet films are now shown regularly in Shanghai and attract large Chinese audiences, in which students usually are the predominant element.

"Both China and Soviet Russia," a well-informed Chinese observer pointed out to the Monitor correspondent in reviewing the situation from the Chinese standpoint, "are obstacles to Japan's expansionist policy in Asia and both are out for peace. A rapprochement between these two countries similar to the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance would prevent Japan from starting a war and would guarantee peace in the Far East."

Fear Price Too High

It is said that the only thing which causes the Chinese authorities to refrain from entering into negotiations with the Soviet authorities for the conclusion of such a pact is the fear that the price of Sino-Soviet cooperation will be the sovietization of China. The ill-feeling which developed after the split between the Kuomintang and the communists during the Chinese nationalist revolution in 1927-28 and the communist-bandit activities which have been carried on throughout China ever since have given rise to a strong prejudice against Russia in many quarters.

Of great significance for the future of Sino-Russian relations is believed to be the appointment of Dr. T. F. Chiang, well-known Chinese educator, as ambassador to Moscow in succession to Dr. W. W. Yen. Dr. Chiang, who has been a close student of Russian affairs since 1917, reads Russian and speaks it to some extent. He is believed to be personally in favor of a rapprochement between the two countries.

Mutually Important

In an interview in Shanghai prior to his departure for Moscow, the new ambassador called attention to three significant points bearing upon Soviet-Russian relations.

"Russia was the first western country," he pointed out, "to sign a treaty with China—and a perfectly equal treaty at that. Secondly, China and the Soviet Union have the longest common frontier of all the countries in the world—a geographical fact which alone should draw the two nations closer. Thirdly, Russia is in a period of construction and so is China. Furthermore, the future of both countries depends mainly upon their internal development."

There is an unmistakable trend of Chinese opinion in the direction of a Sino-Russian rapprochement. What is the feeling on the other side?

Russia's interest in China at present is almost exclusively political. Sino-Russian trade has been steadily diminishing year by year with little prospect of revival as Russia now needs for its domestic consumption the timber, oil, fish and other products formerly exported to China from the Soviet Far East. Hence the chief value of the projected commercial treaty will be as a gesture helping to cement friendly relations between the two countries.

Will Aid Stabilization

"We want to see a unified China," a high Soviet official told the Monitor correspondent, "because we feel that this would be the best thing for the stabilization of the Far East. We think that Russia is the only power that can help China but we doubt whether the Chinese Government is really keen about a rapprochement with us. It seems to us that most of the government leaders at Nanking are still pro-Japanese, in the sense that they are working for a compromise agreement with Japan.

"A Sino-Russian understanding would make war impossible in the Far East as the Japanese would never dare to attack both countries. However, we cannot push matters with the Chinese. Just as it does not do to rush a woman into marriage before she is ready for it, it would be unwise to enter into an understanding with China unless it were founded on a really genuine sentiment."

The Soviet official was asked how he thought Moscow would react to the idea of joint co-operation between America, Britain and Russia to uphold the territorial integrity of China. "I believe," he replied, "that such a proposal would be welcomed—provided that America and Britain accept Russia as a peacemaker and cease to regard her in the light of a world menace."

Coming Royal Marriage in Holland

Beloved Netherlands Princess, heir to throne, gets legal permission from Mayor of The Hague to marry Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld on Jan. 7

Wide World

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and Her Fiancé

Typical Photograph of the Engaged Pair, Taken About the Time Their Engagement Was Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Dec. 19 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana and her fiancé, Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, went through the first formality today toward their marriage which is to take place on Jan. 7.

Crowds cheered them at the old Town Hall as they drove up unattended in a roadster.

They had come to ask the formal permission of Mayor S. J. R. de Monchy for their wedding.

The request was written in the Crown Princess' own handwriting and signed by both of them.

Through the marriage of Crown Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, to Prince Bernhard Leopold Frederick Eberhard Jules Kurt Charles Godefroi Pierre of the house of Lippe-Biesterfeld—two of the oldest dynasties of Europe will be joined together. At the same time there will be reunited two descendants of Prince William I of Orange, the "Father of the Fatherland," founder of the Netherlands as an independent state and sixteenth century's progenitor of the Netherlands Royal House.

Princess Juliana can lay claim to the title of daughter of the very oldest of all royal dynasties in power in Europe today—her Netherlands origin can be traced through the pages of history of 13 centuries and 41 generations. Prince Bernhard's direct ancestry can be traced to early in the twelfth century.

When in the early days of September 1936 a short notice appeared in the papers, emanating from the Government Press Service and announcing the engagement of Princess Juliana to Prince Bernhard von Lippe-Biesterfeld, a wave of enthusiasm swept over the country. So spontaneous and sweeping was the general rejoicing that it made the Socialists forget their republican sentiments. Such an expression of love for the House of Orange had been unequaled since the inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina in 1898, as a young, frail girl of just eighteen.

The secret of this general elation lies in the extreme popularity of Princess Juliana who is loved for her simplicity and kindness.

Princess Juliana is associated in popular thought with child welfare work, relief work for the poor and suffering, and other humane activities. When it was realized that the new Prince Consort-to-be was a pleasant young man, who had had a job in the Paris office of the chemical dyestuff concern, I. G. Farben, who drove about in an ordinary Ford V8 two-seater, and was good-natured and devoid of formality, the Netherlands people felt that they were a real match.

Without Pomp

So when the crowds flocked to the Royal Palace at The Hague, and witnessed the Prince's informal arrival, when they saw Queen Wilhelmina visibly happier than she has looked for a long time, and when they saw their Princess beaming with joy and happiness, leaning on the arm of her young fiancé—they showed their pleasure.

The entrance of the Prince into the royal residence of The Hague on his first official visit to his mother-in-law was characteristic. There was no show of royal pomp and splendor. There was only a young, bareheaded sportsman in an open two-seater with his happy fiancée beside him.

Queen Wilhelmina kept the first news of the engagement quite secret. Until a week before the announcement all members of the Netherlands Government were in the dark about it.

The Queen has always been a devoted mother to "Juliaantje." She gave her her first religious training and insisted on a simple "home" education.

Queen Has Ideals

Queen Wilhelmina is known for her quiet wisdom and high standard of ideals. This implies that the young man who has won favor has been found worthy by her to be the future Prince Consort of the Netherlands. Therefore, the Netherlands people feel that he must be a man of fine qualities.

For the same reason it was realized that Queen Wilhelmina's declaration in a radio address soon after the announcement of the engagement, expressing her joy that the engagement was one of mutual affection, was more than an empty, traditional phrase.

Princess Juliana also introduced her fiancé over the radio. In a few words she explained the royal romance. There is necessarily a formality about these official statements but what was not formal were words which some people in Princess Juliana's immediate neighborhood overheard her say on the evening of her engagement: "I can't realize it all—that all this is done for us. I am so happy."

But the great surprise came when Prince Bernhard faced the microphone and in perfect Dutch, with only a slight German accent, addressed the Netherlands people. It later transpired that the Prince had been arduously studying the Netherlands language with a private tutor in Paris.

In the months which have passed since the engagement the Prince has also studied Netherlands national and colonial problems, worked in the office of the Netherlands Trading Company, one of the leading colonial banks at Amsterdam, traveled about a good deal in the country and endeared himself to the people through his boyish, informal behavior.

He took his bride-to-be here and there in his own two-seater, made trips with her on a "bicycle built for two"—these bicyles have become extremely popular in the Netherlands in recent years—and took her to the cinema without any formality whatsoever. And he nearly got a "ticket" from an Amsterdam policeman for "speeding." But that's another story. He was let off with a warning.

The principality of Lippe, the native country of Prince Bernhard, is one of those small states in Germany, which were swallowed up by the revolution of 1918. Lippe then became a Free State. Its territory is about 1215 square kilometers and it has 180,000 inhabitants. The capital, Detmold, has 20,000 inhabitants.

Lippe is famous for its national anthem, which is:

"Lippe-Detmold, eine wunderschöne Stadt
Darinnen ein Soldat.
Er, der muss marschieren in den Krieg,
Er, der muss marschieren in den Krieg,
Wo die Kanonen stehn, wo die Kanonen stehn . . ."

("Lippe-Detmold, a wonderful town
Therein one soldier.
Aye, he must march to war,
Aye, he must march to war,
Where the cannons are, where the cannons are . . .")

This is a reminiscence of the obligation which the members of the German Union of states had early in the nineteenth century to supply a detachment of soldiers to the national defense forces in case of war. And because Lippe-Detmold was so small, it had to send only one soldier.

Great enthusiasm has been caused by the announcement that the honeymoon trip of the young couple will be extended to Netherlands India. Queen Wilhelmina never has visited the Netherland colonial empire, mainly because it was impossible to leave the empire in Europe for such a long time. When Princess Juliana was old enough for such a trip the economic crisis had so severely affected Netherlands India that the expense of such a journey was not thought to be justified.

For the native rulers would have insisted upon arranging the most costly and sumptuous welcome feasts everywhere which would have drained their resources. But now the situation is different. Conditions are improving, especially in Netherlands India. So the Indies will no doubt give the popular Princess and her husband an unforgettable welcome.

Dutch Women Sew Carpet For Princess Wedding Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Nether. — The women of Rotterdam have been making a carpet.

It is a novel experience, because communal carpet-making is not, in Rotterdam, a matter of ordinary routine. But this is for a special occasion, the wedding of princess Juliana.

A committee was set up to manage the matter. Even women serving sentences in prison, on hearing what was going forward, pleaded for a share and were granted, if not permission to assist with the carpet itself, at least permission to make two foot-cushions to match it.

Symphony Music Found To Be Gaining Popularity

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18 (AP)—New and enlarged public interest in symphony music is spreading throughout the land and virtually all major orchestras are enjoying increased attendance at concerts, managers of 12 leading symphony orchestras reported today.

The group is holding an informal two-day meeting here. Arthur J. Gaines, manager of the St. Louis Symphony, said the effect of radio broadcasting on attendance is one of the problems to be discussed.

Sentenced in Kidnap Case

DETROIT, Dec. 19 (AP)—Jerry Riley was sentenced to 40 years in Southern Michigan prison after his conviction for the 1928 kidnaping of Charles Mattler, produce merchant. Mr. Mattler was held until a ransom of $14,800 was paid.

Union Is Seeking Showdown With General Motors

DETROIT, Dec. 19 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said today that a letter was being drafted asking General Motors Corporation for a conference on a collective-bargaining agreement.

The union was assured the support of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization in Washington, yesterday.

Mr. Martin said settlement of two strikes now in progress in General Motors assembly branches "now will rest with high company officials because it seems impossible to reach agreements on a local basis."

Strikes In Two Plants

The auto workers are striking in Atlanta, Ga., and Kansas City, Mo., plants of the Chevrolet Motor Company and the Fisher Body division. The former strike began Nov. 18. The Kansas City "stay-in" strike started Wednesday.

Strikes in several plants supplying parts to automobile manufacturers brought further curtailment of production and a statement that "the industry is close to the labor crossroads."

Ward's automotive reports predicted a decline due to the holidays and a seasonal drop after the first of the year from this week's total, estimated to exceed 120,000 cars and trucks for the largest total of any December week, and added:

Shortage of Parts

"In addition, shortages of parts from strike-bound companies may serve to keep output down during the next few weeks.

"The industry is close to the labor crossroads. The situation is becoming more precarious each week, and it may be that the general strike called in the Libbey-Owens-Ford (Glass) plants this week will be a peg on which the general showdown between labor and management may be hung.

"In the Libbey-Owens-Ford and Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company tie-ups are undercurrents of major significance, and these were not present as recently as a few weeks ago when the Bendix sitdown engrossed the industry's interest.

"The prime undercurrent is that a general wave of sympathy is passing from one plant to another when labor trouble develops.

Balearics

(Continued from Page 1)

none of them has a chance in a thousand ever to emerge."

How strange looks this once charming semi-tropical town compared to last spring. Drab and somber and saddening, suggestive now only of a naval base with authoritarianism in full control. And so far has the process of psychological regimentation already gone, under a skillful direction too obvious to be mistaken, that the youths of these once peaceful Mediterranean isles are fully convinced that they are part and parcel of a great forward movement, champions of one of the noblest causes in history. "Viva the Nationalistas!. Viva Franco! Viva Fascism!"

The Grand Hotel,—midway of Palma's beautiful palm-shaded esplanade, houses no tourists today, but 39 Italian aviators, some of whom lent effective aid to the "Nationalists" here in Mallorca when, at the outset of the civil war, a Government force landed on the farther side of the big island.

Planes Turned the Tide

Without that aid, one is further authoritatively informed, the insurgents could not possibly have taken Mallorca since they were outnumbered on the ground, hurriedly and ineffectively organized and equipped and indifferently led. But they had no air support, or next to none, and the Italian bombing planes, the last word in this sort of fighting machine, handled with the highest efficiency, easily turned the tide.

It is taken for granted here that an air and naval base in the Balearics has been promised Italy by Gen. Francisco Franco. And in the government that sits in Palma at the moment an Italian "adviser" is actively, and probably authoritatively, present. He is said to be a brother-in-law of Premier Benito Mussolini, and no one here doubts for an instant that the local government receives its orders daily from Rome. There is a daily plane, carrying mail and an occasional passenger, and that at present is the only dependable communication with Europe. Thus the Balearics are becoming safe for fascism—and whatever may follow it.

Roosevelt to See Landon In Call at White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican Presidential candidate in the recent election, has been invited to visit the White House Monday morning. Governor Landon will make a brief call on President Roosevelt while in Washington to attend the Gridiron Club dinner that night.

The invitation to Mr. Landon was made by telephone to Kansas through a presidential secretary. The Governor will call at 11 a. m., to pay his respects. The last time the President and the Governor met was at Des Moines Sept. 3 during the President's drought conference with western state governors.

'Best Film' Award Goes To 'Kermesse Heroique'

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—"La Kermesse Heroique," "Carnival in Flanders"), a French produced comedy laid in fifteenth-century Flanders, was named yesterday as the best 1936 picture by the Committee on Exceptional Photoplays of the National Board of Review. "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" was selected as the best American production.

Nine other American films selected were "The story of Louis Pasteur," "Modern Times," "Fury," "Winterset," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "Ceiling Zero," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Prisoner of Shark Island" and "The Green Pastures."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Americas, rather than merely of the United States; any aggressive interference among the Americas is likewise to become the concern of all. The United States, in implementing its good neighbor policy, is abandoning both the power to act as policeman of the western hemisphere and as international custodian. A real power has bee ndiscovered in the free relinquishment of powers.

Ship—Strike Settlement Comes in View

The Dollar liner, President McKinley, steams into San Francisco harbor and like a fly that buzzed too close to the sticky paper, it is caught in the strike and becalmed. And for the first time in 36 years the house flag of the Dollar steamship lines is swept from the seas.

Cooks, firemen, stewards, dockworkers and every category of seamen draw closer to agreement with the ship owners. Both east and west strike leaders announce that verbal accords have been reached, and the sides are almost ready to place the terms on paper. Thus on the fifty-first day of the $350,600,000 maritime strike, hope of settlement is brighter than at any time since the walkout started.

Germany—New Calls Heard for 'War Economy'

"Kriegwirtschaft" is the word heard frequently in Germany. It means "war economy." It is the call, intensified today, for Germans to pull their belts tighter. Apprehension that the food supply will not last beyond April has caused the issuance of food cards. Food allotments are prorated to 80 per cent of the October consumption.

The greatest single food deficiency is that of wheat, the importation of which was cut from 605,000 tons to 160,000 tons in 1935. This curtailment was made because Germany's gold supply was scraping bottom.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, indicates that Britain might be more eager to help the Reich, if London did not feel certain Germany's plight results from an overweening rearmament program. Germany retorts that its arms program is the biggest stabilizer in the nation and consequently the greatest source of employment.

Most economists concur in appraising Germany's condition as due to its four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency. They contend that Germany could, by devaluing its currency, by resuming economic relations with the world and by curtailing its arms program, achieve economic rehabilitation.

Germany—Briton Proposes Tarde Offer

Another of those exclusive, bilateral trade agreements, against which Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been contending, is proposed to help Germany's economic position. Leopold S. Amery, editor and former Colonial Secretary in Great Britain, proposes that European nations make a special deal to sell Germany raw material on the condition that preference is accorded European products ovre those from the United States and South America.

Many se in this proposal a genuine plan for assisting Germany in a way that will still the Reich's clamor for the return of its colonies. Others see, in addition this motive, the desire of Mr. Amery to advance his advocacy of exclusive, bilateral trade accords against the Hull campaign for multilateral, inclusive trade arrangements that tend to make a great commercial mart of the world rather than slicing it up into isolated compartments.

Tennessee Finance Reforms Mapped by Governor-Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 19—Governor-elect Gordon Browning of Tennessee, who rode into office last November on the Crump-Shelby county bandwagon, has committed himself to many changes in direct opposition to the customary action of political machines. Mr. Browning's action is believed based on a program submitted by the Tennessee Taxpayers' Association in its fifth annual survey which shows what are said to be wastes running into millions of dollars.

Heading the list is a plan for legislation to curb flagrant defaulting of Tennessee county officials. It is estimated that financial leaks amount to between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 every year. Defaulters are seldom prosecuted; the money rarely recovered.

In Memphis recently Mr. Browning revealed that legislation will be started Jan. 1 to create a new State Department which will be charged with undertaking a complete audit of every other department each year and to revise county methods of accounting. His plan is to see that all sums are handled properly by state officials, that debtors are billed promptly, and that wastes and frauds are stopped. Second, he proposes to introduce a strict budgeting of departments.

Mr. Browning also plans a system of purchasing for state agencies that will dispense with the present method of various departments buying the same item separately; instead, purchases of all departments will be combined to buy in large quantities and thus effect savings.

That the Governor-elect has studied the survey prepared by the Tennessee Taxpayers' Association is indicated by other savings he hopes to effect, said to be based on the association's findings. These include tightening up collections on the seven-cent gasoline tax, and by setting up a sinking fund to cut average interest rates of over 4 per cent on state indebtedness to 2¼ per cent.

Railroads in Protest Against Florida Canal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—An attack by railroads on the proposed Gulf-Atlantic canal across Florida was heard yesterday by the army engineers board.

Two representatives of rail carriers opposed a special army board report which recommended completion of the waterway. They contended the project was unjustified from an economical, social or physical standpoint.

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

The Double Purpose Couch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

We have come to expect from modern furniture the virtue of sincerity. We want to know, at first sight, what the utility of any particular piece of furniture is. Only the couch has to be camouflaged, for it has two uses. During the daytime we do not want it to be evident that the couch is really our bed at night. And when we retire at night we do not want to be reminded that our bed is still the same old couch that we sat on during the day. So it is of first importance that this piece of furniture should be cunningly designed and skillfully placed.

Much Is Expected

Considering the couch for day use, we demand a support to lean against. If it is a wide couch, this is by no means a simple matter, and requires a number of cushions to make comfort possible. At night these cushions must be disposed of, and the best way is to have a drawer underneath into which they can be slipped and which can be used for storing the bed linen and blankets during the day. Things are still further simplified if two of the day cushions are used as night pillows by the removal of the silk covers. The bedcover can also be used to drape a long pillow during the day, but there may be objection to leaning against the cover in street clothes and then using it on the bed at night.

With regard to the position of the couch, some people prefer not to have a bed placed against a wall, but like free space on both sides. However, if a couch is placed in this position it loses its usefulness as a settee and is uncomfortable to sit on without the back support of a wall.

In a double room the problem is even more difficult to solve. Two placed side by side, or a single large one, not only look clumsy but cannot be used as seats. In this case it is better to take two couches of similar size, and place them in a rectangular position in one corner of the room. In this way a sofa-corner is formed and the two do not overwhelm the rest of the furniture in the room. If a small table is placed in the angle, with a couple of chairs to complete the circle, this will make a pleasant and harmonious arrangement. Before going to bed the table and chairs can be cleared [illegible] out trouble and the two couches [illegible] then left to fulfil their second function as beds.

Another good idea is to hang cushions, matching the couch-cover, on the wall against which it stands. Then it becomes a real sofa during the day. In the evening the cushions can be taken off their hooks, as is done when they are removed for cleaning. Unlike loose ones, hanging cushions have the advantage of appearing to be an actual part of the couch itself.

Now, Things Must Fit

This is important, for nowadays the modern architect tries to make each single piece of furniture fit into the character of the whole room. In former days, furniture was placed in a room without much regard as to whether it harmonized or not. Today, however, we try to combine in our own homes as much restfulness and harmony as we can. So, we no longer care to decorate our couches with carved backs and draped tapestries. Baroque art, with all its beauty, is not for us. We desire the simplest combination of line and color in the article of furniture which has to serve the dual purpose of seating and sleeping.

Photo: J. Scherb

Once considered merely as a day seat, or at the most a makeshift bed, the couch has been developed into an attractive and satisfactory piece of furniture for both night and day use. In this room of a week-end cottage, Architect Ernst Schwadron has made the couch turn a corner and serve an added use as a settee for meals. Actually, there are two couches here, providing for two people at night.

S. Frank

Architect Paul Bry has upholstery in a series of block forms which harmonize with cabinets, tables and stands furnishing this room.

In this arrangement Architect Kurt Spielmann has boldly set the couch so there is a comfortable passageway between it and the wall where closets and cupboards are.

J. Scherb, Vienna

Quite the contrary is the purpose of Architect Otto Niedermoser. Attaching cushions to the wall seems to attach the couch itself.

Expressive American Houses

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

A book on American houses, apparently written first of all for young people in their 'teens, has appeared among this season's announcements. But that group should not be allowed to keep it to themselves. In fact, I suspect their awakening to the meanings to be found in house forms will stir them to take others along with them. Then their parents will want to read it, not once, but again and again.

"Houses in America" by Ethel Fay Robinson and Thomas P. Robinson is published by the Viking Press at $3. It is simple in language, clear in thought and pleasantly personal in style. Beneath these attractive manners there is sound character of technical knowledge, experience in design and cultivated taste. These bear fruit in pages that abound in delightful pictures from pencil drawings—180 of them—and with text that makes old-time dwellings fascinating expressions of their builders' character, rather than merely houses that are so many years old.

Always Significant

The authors say, "The story of houses is the story of the people who made them. The history of a country could be written from a study of its houses. . . . Houses have ancestors just as people have, especially good houses. A good house doesn't boast about its ancestors, but it just can't help showing that it has them, and who they were or are."

It is this history as it has affected houses and those ancestors that houses do not boast about, which the husband and wife have collaborated in recording in this book. The people who made the history came from several countries, bringing as many national traditions in home building. From six lands came those whose building habits are traced in these pages—Spain, France, Holland, Sweden, Germany, England.

Various English Types

Settling in distinct sections, each group built as it did in its homeland, so far as local conditions allowed it to do so. But climate and materials were different in the new land and so the traditions of each group had to be modified in one way or another to meet them. Thus the houses of America are of several type origins, and there is no single one that can appropriate the term Colonial.

Not one, but several types of homes were developed by the English colonists, as they settled along the coast from Georgia to Massachusetts—examples of the way climate and financial status and taste affected design among those from a single country. Always the homes indicated the characters of the builders, English or otherwise, and it is understanding the implications in the variations that these authors find of prime importance.

Admirable, Almost Always

The constantly astonishing thing is, that nearly all those houses of the 1600's and 1700's are admirable, and not merely because they are "old." There's something about them that instantly holds attention and pleases. Those who try to copy them exactly hardly ever succeed, for some little change throws the whole effort off key.

The Robinsons do not attempt to point out all the fine elements of this house and that, to show how and why they are good. Perhaps better than that, they do explain very simply a few fundamentals. Value, color, scale and direction, are terms that sound both abstract and dull until what the words stand for is explained. Then they are found to be full of meaning and light, for finding the qualities that please us so much in houses. Applied to examples on both coasts, and in the Southwest, we are brought to a new consciousness of how widespread and abundant are the early types, all waiting to respond genially to sympathetic and intelligent attention.

But it is the houses to be built that are the heavy responsibility of this and coming generations. If those houses become the records of their builders' characters and tastes, as we must agree with these authors that houses have always been, then it takes fine qualities to choose or to call for a truly fine house. This book is without question a highly valuable stimulant to both the intelligence and the taste needed for that undertaking. Also, for the aesthetic appreciation of houses and for devising them. Incidentally and importantly, it helps qualify one to imagine that house of one's own which almost everyone is dreaming about.

Collectors' Clubs Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The story of the most famous dinner set in the world, the great Russian Wedgwood set made for Catherine II in 1774, its disappearance in 1795, its discovery 135 years later, and the announcement that this set is now in the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad constituted a topic of the Wedgwood Club December monthly meeting as fascinating as any mystery story of today.

The set was ordered by the Empress Catherine who as she had never been out of her own country wished to have a dinner service painted with landscapes, buildings, and views which would instruct her concerning England. The order specified that it was to be large enough to serve 50 persons, each piece to be decorated with a different British landscape hand-painted and enameled.

There were to be no duplicates, and with the completed set was to be sent a catalog with a description of each scene and a list of the owners of the various places. On the underside of each piece was to be painted a frog and child, and on the upper side of the 952 pieces a frog portrayed rampant in a shield, symbol of the palace "La Grenouilliere" for which the service was intended. Each landscape was framed with a border of leaves, which was Wedgwood's own alteration in Catherine's order, to attain unity in combining architectural lines with views. He also insisted on omitting the child and conventionalizing the frog.

Large Order, Small Profit

The decoration of these pieces occupied seven women and 22 men for a year. Although the tremendous cost left a very small profit, it brought Wedgwood a greatly increased patronage. The set was sent to Russia in 1774, after its exhibition in London. On the succession of Catherine's son Paul in 1795, the famous set was relegated to store rooms. A century passed, when, through the persistent efforts of Dr. Williamson, the Wedgwood service was brought to light. Many pieces had disappeared but after these had been replaced by the Wedgwood firm, another exhibition took place, and buildings long since destroyed and scenes entirely changed through the passing years, became valuable historical records.

In addition to this fascinating story of the work of potters of a century and a half ago as told by Mrs. Josiah S. Dean, the names of seven "Honorary Craftsmen of the Wedgwood Club" were read at the meeting and added to the seven chosen a year ago, who have advanced pottery making to a fine art. As it happens, all of these men and women are workers of today in the Wedgwood pottery, where they have served from twenty to fifty-five years. Certificates for these craftsmen are to be sent to Mr. John Cook, honorary President of the Club and Curator of the Wedgwood Museum at Stoke-on-Trent, who will present them at a special meeting.

The reproduction of a modeled portrait of Josiah Wedgwood embossed on a Wedgwood blue background at the top of the certificate is particularly appropriate because of its association with the potter's craft. This portrait medallion was modeled by Joachim Smith, although often accredited to Flaxman. Smith was an 18th century London modeler who was at one time employed by Wedgwood to make portraits in wax which Wedgwood rendered durable by producing them in basalts and jasper.

The Wedgwood Club is to be congratulated not only on the artistic appearance of this certificate but on the purpose which it had in view—that of encouraging the workers of today to esteem pottery-making as a fine art, rather than merely a commercial production.

Pewter Collectors' Club

Teapots or coffeepots was the absorbing question at the December meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America. Several teapots were exhibited by makers whom Kerfoot has listed as makers only of coffeepots. Professor Raymond, the president of the club, called attention to many marks distinguishing coffeepots from teapots. He stated that many of the tall, so-called teapots are in reality biggin, or percolator, coffeepots with a shelf to hold the rim of the bag.

The rarest of American coffeepots are those of William Will, of which only three are known. One of these is unmarked—a tall, vaselike form with a molded base—and two others both marked, one of which was exhibited in the club's exhibition of pewter in the Public Library, Boston, in 1935. The most desirable teapot as well as the most valuable to collectors is the eighteenth century, pear-shaped pot with a domed lid and carved wooden handle. The widespread confusion which exists popularly between britannia and pewter was commented upon, differences noted and attention called to the difference in dates of the two.

Doll Collectors of America

Interest in the Doll Collectors' Club is centered at present upon a spring exhibition. Attention is being directed to the progress of industry as fashions of dolls and toys change. Clothes fashions, coiffures, changes in features as well as types of dolls, all dictated by fashion, prove in many cases when, where, and by whom certain dolls were made. Once a person becomes a collector, his interest grows far deeper than the mere accumulation. At the December meeting of the Doll Collectors, members were urged to collect clippings and magazine articles to be given to the program committee for classification and filing.

Glass, to Swap or Sell

Collectors from New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island were present at the annual barter and sale meeting of the Glass Club, held at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, Dec. 9. This was by no means a sale at which members were trying to get rid of specimens of little worth, for all such pieces were deposited upon the White Elephant table.

The Last of a Trilogy?

Whether or not it was Dr. Cornelius Weygandt's intention from the start to write a trilogy of the Hills, I do not know, but it does appear his pen has brought this about. By this descendant of long lines of southeastern Pennsylvania ancestry, "The Red Hills," published three or four years ago, was a lively and sympathetic chronicle of many phases of life in Pennsylvania as he had seen it and taken part in it during boyhood. Then, two years ago came "The White Hills," in which he did like homage to the New Hampshire region in which is located his sightly farm, where more than twenty summers have been spent.

The Third "Hills"

Now Henry Holt and Co. have brought out "The Blue Hills" (at $3.50) in which the author returns to his home counties for material, but finds his interests somewhat extended beyond their first scope. While near-by hills thereabouts were red, those seen from a distance looked blue, as hills have a way of doing elsewhere in the world. So we guess that his present title hints that he has sought for material with more distant horizons than at first, on this return to boyhood and ancestral places.

It is all very much of a personal record, whether he is mentioning the bedtime stories of childhood or the latest excursions in the back country when white thorn and wild crab were in bloom. Never are we taken very far afield, for the people, their occupations, possessions, pleasures and peculiarities are always sufficient to engross the author's thought. If one were inclined to refer to him as provincial, there would be valid grounds for doing so, but for that matter, so was Thoreau. But one doesn't meet with philosophy in "The Blue Hills" as in "Walden."

Descriptions Dominate

It is the appearance of nature and of things that we are told of—bead work of a great-great-grandmother and others, shadbushes, Newtown pippins, and swallow holes. Any one of the 30 chapters (or are they essays?) might stand on its own feet, for there's no continuity in them. Here, as in the other volumes, the prose is indeed fluid and for the most part it runs smoothly if not deep between its banks. But there are times when it glides into a backwater of detail, as in the tedious descriptions of iron work and other collected articles.

Dr. Weygandt is never weary of studying and recording the crafts of a century or so ago. There are many of these in southeastern Pennsylvania, the products of the seven cultures which, as he sees, went into the populating of Pennsylvania—Holland Dutch, Swede, British Quaker, German, Scotch-Irish, Connecticut Yankee and Virginian. But it is the German heritage there that seems strongest to outsiders, influence that is typified by fractur work, tulip decorated chests, and delicate glass of Stiegel.

Huckleberries among the hills and box borders in gardens; the birds of Bucks Hill and the skunks of the various localities; Tuscarora nights at Grandfather's, when tall tales were told by host and visitors; the pursuit of goats as a detail of pictures and decorations and the records of visits to historic Valley Forge and Gettysburg—such are the topics which the author enlivens with personal observation, community tradition, often attached to the experiences of relatives whom he has known, or ancestors of earlier generations.

C. G. B.

American Old Silver and Glass; English China

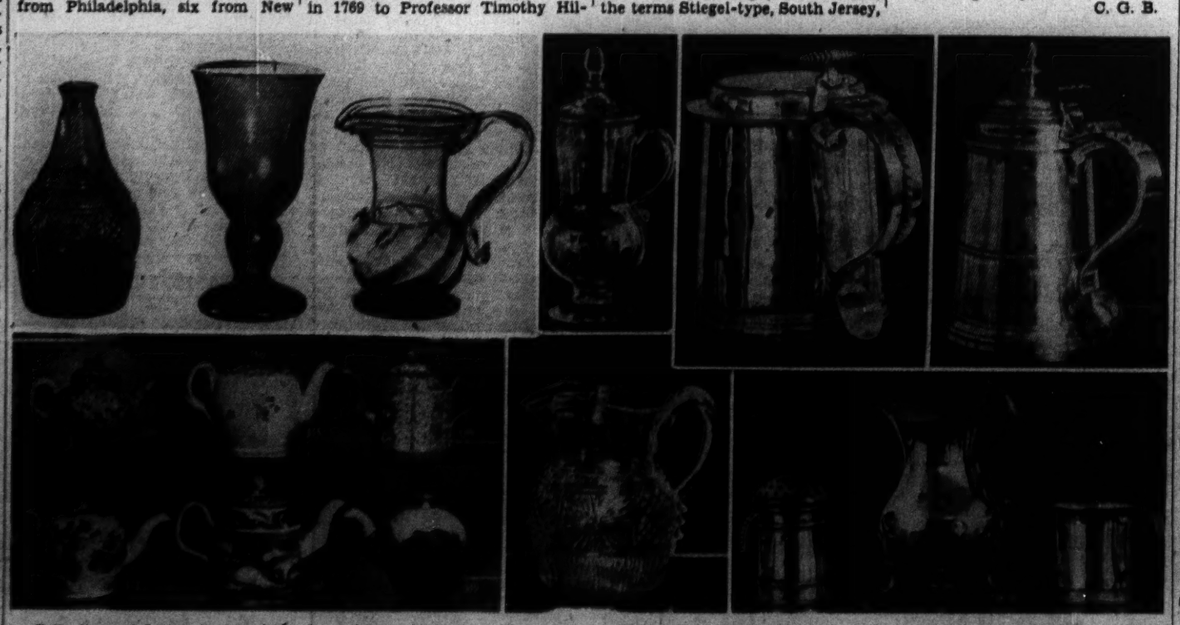
New York

American silverware dating in the 1700's and the work of over fifty makers, formed the most important section of a sale held at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, here at three afternoon sessions, Dec. 3 to 5, bring a total of $59,466. This collection of Mrs. Miles White, Jr., of Baltimore was representative of chief 18th century sources, with 23 names of Boston silversmiths, 11 from Philadelphia, six from New York city, four from Norfolk and Alexandria, Va., and Charleston, S. C., and the rest from New England.

These figures indicate the outstanding importance of the silverware collection, which included tankards, mugs, spoons and numerous other articles. Historical interest was attached to a tankard, presented by George Washington to his friend Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, which brought $5900. Another, presented in 1769 to Professor Timothy Hilliard of Harvard by his students, sold for $1300. A cream pitcher by J. Adams, originally owned by Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President, 1800-1804, went for $310.

In another category is found American glass of the 1700's and early 1800's, as well as English and Irish glass of the same period. While precise attributions of American types are difficult, being much less assured as knowledge has increased, the terms Stiegel-type, South Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, are here mentioned in connection with an array of pieces in blues, amethyst and greens as well as clear glass. A few representative prices are given in connection with the illustrations here. This is also true of the English pottery and porcelain under which heading were listed most of the well-known English makers, Whieldon and salt glaze decorated ware being of special note.

C. G. B.



Collections of fine early American glass, eighteenth-century silver and English china, belonging to Mrs. Miles White Jr. of Baltimore, were sold Dec. 3 to 5 at the American Art-Anderson Galleries in New York. Pictured here in the upper row, reading from the left, the olive green decanter brought $27.50; the amber-yellow glass goblet, $30; the aquamarine spirally ribbed pitcher, six inches high, $65; the etched clear flint glass pitcher and cover of Stiegel type, $210; the dome-topped silver tankard by Benjamin Burt (Boston 1729-1805), $1300; the silver tankard by Christopher Robert, New York (about 1731), $5900. The two tankards have important presentation associations that are described in the text. The group of six teapots sold for the following prices: Beginning with the upper row, Whieldon Agateware, $20; Leeds Queenware, $45; Leeds Queenware, $45; (on the lower shelf) Whieldon Basketware, $70; Whieldon Agateware, $40; Whieldon Cauliflower Ware, $160.

Next comes a blown three-mold clear glass pitcher, four inches high, $65. Last is a group of silver. The little dredger by Leverett (Boston 1703-1753), $325; cream pitcher by John Lyng, Philadelphia (about 1734), $470; small mug, 3⅛ inches high, by Wm. Cowell (Boston 1683-1736), $135.

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TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Bringing Out the Child's Natural Love of Poetry

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Children Can Capture Poetry

A Teacher Who Helps Them Shows How She Does It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

Mothers with growing sons, did you ever wonder what was hidden in your boy's heart? Teachers of 10-year-olds, are you sure that you are giving this boy something to think about?

You watch him dashing in and out, calling to his playmates, full of his own affairs. He can be by turn busy, preoccupied, idle, mischievous, bored, indifferent, loving. On what common ground may this elfin creature be induced to meet with those who love and wish to help him.

Let us first understand that all these moods, this noise and boisterous exuberance are but masks that he uses to hide his real thought world. He keeps his thoughts to himself because he is not sure of you, and oftentimes he is not sure of himself. The changing emotions that shake his being are so vague, and yet so strong, and he is so afraid of appearing ridiculous. Does he think? If so what does he think about?

He is provided with food, clothing, shelter, protection, amusement, why not provide him with something to think about? We do not mean by this last statement that you are to provide him with thoughts. That is exactly what dominating parents and teachers have been trying to do and the result is evident all about us in the miseducation of children. But we can provide a child with an idea or activity that is in itself high and fine and lovely, and then let him think his own thoughts about it.

Writing Down His Thoughts

One way to do this is to interest him in the great game of writing his thoughts down on paper. The boys in our school always enjoy this. Language lessons may be looked upon as a great bore; but writing down your own thoughts, that's a very absorbing pastime, provided there is something worth while to think about.

Sometimes we pretend that we are cowboys and the thoughts that race around in our minds are wild horses that we must capture and tame. In this game the story of Pegasus is a strong ally in getting the idea across to the boys. We explain to them that a thought is of no use at all unless it can be captured, tamed, and made to do our bidding. We tell them that the more skillful may even teach their thoughts to dance to a tune, and that's where our poetry writing begins.

Some boys can easily induce Pegasus to at least skip with a more or less rhythmic grace. Here is a bit by a 12-year-old boy:

Under the Bridge

Under the bridge it's nice and cool,
I go there every day.
The cool, cool grass is a fairy bed,
And a bag of dreams lies under my head.

Some boys have more difficulty in getting him bridled, and let him go this way and that.

When leaves fall from the trees in autumn,
I wonder why they take off their pretty clothes in the winter.
All the folks that I know put on more.

It is useless to stand in front of a class of children and propound certain rules to be followed in writing poetry. Poetry obeys no rules, knows no time or place. It slips into the mind that invites it as gently and unconsciously as a bird learns its song or the sap rises in a tree. The things that learned people think we have to know about poetry can be learned during our college days when a lot of things are made as mechanical as possible anyway.

The Teacher Writes Also

While the boys are writing we write too. It increases the spirit of comradeship and removes the fear of criticism. At the end of 10 or 15 minutes the boys begin to straggle up to our desk to show us what they have written. We, in turn, show them our attempt, and sometimes ask their advice about the proper ending for a line, or whether they think a word we are using is musical enough. Thus we talk our poems over, not as a class, but individually. Everyone is serious and very much in earnest. We are the gravest listener of them all. If so much as a twinkle danced in our eye, we doubt if we could ever win the shy confidence of these beloved boys again. Not a twinkle, mind you, even when we read Chester's effusion. Chester is the smallest boy in the room, and has spent much time and thought over this poem.

Dear school-hood days,
Will soon be gone forever.
The days when I thought I had to learn—
Dear school-hood days, dear school-hood days.

We know that Chester's next poem will be better, and, maybe, the next after that will surprise us with its delicacy.

We have found that 15 minutes of actual work is long enough for a poetry class in the intermediate grades. A longer period would be tiring, and might give the boys an idea that there was plenty of time in class to do all their beauty thinking. When they find themselves at the end of a period with a poem only just begun, it is the most natural thing in the world to suggest to them that they take it home, and finish it in the evening in the quiet of their own room. "Only," we say with an anxious look, "please don't forget to bring it to school, when you have finished it, because the first line sounds lovely."

Sometimes Only One Line

Sometimes the first line of these little poems is so beautiful that it rivets the attention of the writer to the extent that that is all there ever is to the poem. And why not have a poem of only one fine? We have read some famous poems that boast only one line of real artistry. That single line might sing in the heart of the poet all his life.

Where do the hills go when it rains?
I love the rhythm of the rain.
Oh, golden autumn days. All the hill and all the dale.

This last one line poem, however, was eventually finished by its 12-year-old poet and turned out this way:

A Scene

All the hill and all the dale
Was covered o'er with bright green kale,
All the hill and all the dale.

When a boy hands in a blank paper at the end of our 15 minutes of poetry work we have a chance to explain the importance of deciding the subject of his poem before he comes to class. He is told to look around him on his way to and from school, and find the lovely things that are waiting to have poems written about them. We suggest that he have a notebook and pencil handy, and jot down the ideas that come to him while he is afoot. If your boy acquires the habit of noticing beauty in the things around him you need not worry more about his companions. Here are some little poems by 11 and 12-year-olds:

As I went over the wet, green hill
My footsteps stayed there, dark and still.

The Explorer

Whenever I see a tall pine tree
I always want to climb it,
And view the world and all its scenes,
And find out what the map-book means.

Saturday Afternoon

I like to watch the floating clouds
Just like a ship at sea,
With masts and ropes and sailor-men
All looking down at me.

It seems to me as if they say,
"You'd better come here and play."

A Hike

As I went through the wet, green woods
I came to a little brook,
It was laughing in the sun.

It was a green day,
With a great sparkle in it.

"Appreciation Walks"

The nine and ten-year-old boys are sometimes taken by their teacher for a stroll through the park. These walks are called appreciation walks, and it is an interesting sight to see them start out in dignified groups, armed with notebook and pencil. They are looking for beauty along this walk, and what they find will be carefully noted. When they return to the classroom their notes are read and discussed. Then good, or not so good, their observations are written down carefully, and with more detail and a picture is drawn of the sight they thought most beautiful.

Whenever we are with the boys we are trying to shoo Pegasus over their way by remarks such as these:

"Did you notice the sunset last night? I think the golden clouds make the blue sky bluer, don't you?" "There are a lot of leaves down this morning after the high wind. They make a lovely rustle as you walk through them. Did you try it on the way to school?" "Oh, come and look, everybody, the cherry tree is beginning to bloom."

When the search for beauty becomes a habit it is a source of delight, not only to oneself, but to those around you as well.

Looking Out

Across the street from my house,
A service station stands.
As I lie in bed at night
I see its glowing yellow light,
And the long, slim shadows
Lying across the street.

A Young Shelley

If I could be a leaf—
What I wouldn't do:
I'd ride on the wind through the great round world,
And go where the great wind blew.

One day we asked one of the new teachers to try out a little poetry writing in her class, and send the results to us. This is what she did to the poems:

(n) (blows)
When the morth wind bluos,
(I)(is) (sign)
it a sine of snow.
(flake) (hurrying)
The little snow flack maids come heriing down
(cover)
To cofer the ground with a silver carpet of white.

You can easily see that this is a very deadly thing to do to a poem.

Should Not Be A Class in Grammar

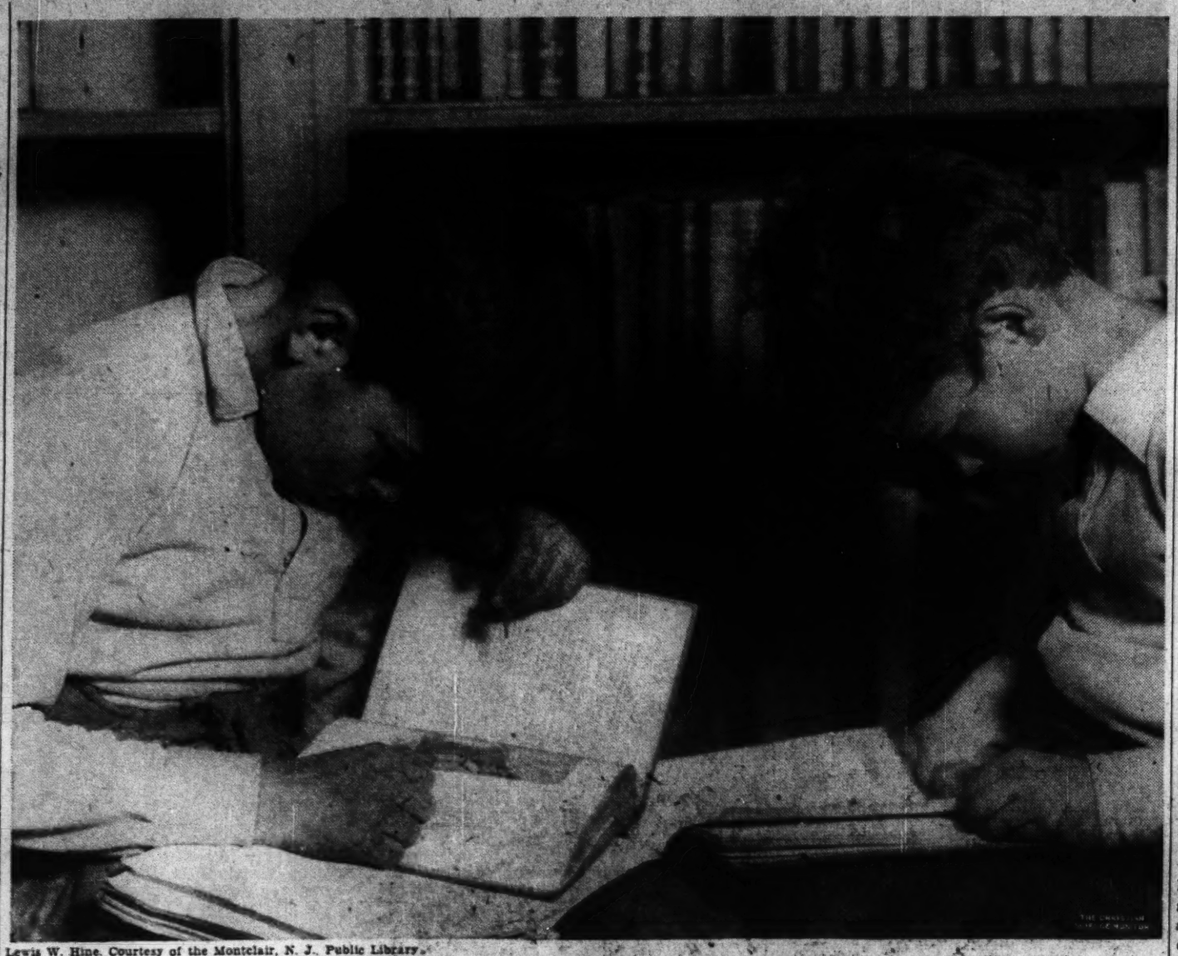
A poetry class can never be a language class where spelling and punctuation are insisted upon, or even mentioned. A blue pencil will frighten Pegasus away, sometimes for a lifetime. We say to the poems, "Come as you are, and we will love you, and overlook everything but the poet's fancy."

Just a word about the boys we are working with in our school. They live on "the wrong side of the railroad tracks"; their fathers work for wages instead of salaries; they range from 6 to 12 years, and some of them sell papers and some of them help the grocer deliver packages. There are 300 of them, and not a dozen white shirts in the whole neighborhood. But they, like all boys, rich or poor, are generously endowed with courage and hope and high resolve.

Last week I wrote a poem, a poem, a poem,
It was not very pretty,
Nor yet so very gay.

In my heart a tune is singing, is singing, is singing,
In my heart a tune is singing,
So I'll write again today.

M. G.



Lewis W. Hine. Courtesy of the Montclair, N. J., Public Library.

'Much Have I Travell'd in the Realms of Gold'

So sang Keats "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer." So might sing the boys and girls of today as they travel through the realms of children's books so lavishly provided in this Golden Age of juvenile literature. Never have there been such book treasures spread before the bright eyes of youth as are offered today for their enjoyment and growth. The writer of reputation turns again and again to the fashioning of children's tales, the artist gives them the best of his talent, while on every hand the publisher collaborates to produce the most attractive of the books on the market. With holiday presents in the air, so to speak, what better choice for one's most precious boys and girls than some of these fascinating and educational books of story, travel, and information.

Modeling in Potatoes and Soap

Nearly all children like to cut and carve, and it is wise to allow this desire proper outlet in ways that will satisfy the child and add to his means of self expression. It is easy to give the boys and girls something to do with their hands, make their fingers supple and clever, their touch sure and delicate, by making construction more fascinating than destruction. Children want knives and tools, they yearn to employ their hands actively, and with a little guidance they will gain assurance and facility in handling blades and points.

The small child may use dough when mother is baking, and with clean hands cut and shape the dough into the figure of a man, a dog, or a star, and bake it with mother's cooking in the oven. He or she may manipulate the dough into long thin biscuits or short fat muffins, may put raisins in it for eyes or buttons, or cut and roll it into sausage effects.

Raw vegetables lend themselves easily to carving, and beet roses, potato ships, carrot dolls, and many other objects will bring delight to the juvenile artists and give them scope for expressing their originality and ingenuity. From a green pepper may come a Christmas tree, with red pepper ornaments. A plain old turnip may be cut and hollowed into a cart, and possibly a parsnip will become a horse. If a pumpkin will make a good jack-o'-lantern, why will it not make a golden coach, a funny house or a yellow ship? It is not always possible to get special materials for the amateur sculptors, but the kitchen vegetable bin and pantry will supply sufficient objects for home use. Little hands will be just as eager to wash and scrub a vegetable clean and ready for transformation into a desired result as prepare expensive supplies for use. An array of dolls made from odds and ends found in every home would make a fine exhibit and be quite an incentive for a group of boys and girls. If stimulated to see what they could do with fruits and vegetables, a whole zoo might be evolved from garden supplies.

All kinds of clay, of course, are invaluable in helping the children to be dextrous with their fingers, and some very artistic effects may be gained by leading the child from simple modeling to intricate results. The plain bar of soap in the kitchen may be changed into wonderful things with the aid of imagination and practical hands. Colored soap will sometimes give variety to the cutting and carving, and flower and vegetable effects will be quite pretty. Funny faces may be made from different kinds of soap. If possible, take the children to see the models carved by soap artists and call their attention to illustrations of the work as shown in papers and magazines. Some of these articles may be copied at home, while for other work the child's own ideas had better direct the choice of subject. Many comical results will add to the zest and joy of the work.

Welcoming Father's Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, I had rather do it myself," said a harried mother, trying to get three children ready for a picnic. "Yes, their father is willing to help me but he doesn't know where things are and he will be more bother than help. I can do things alone more quickly." The father stood about sheepishly, eager to help, but unable to break through the mother's unwillingness to give him an opportunity.

No matter how awkward he is at first, a grown man can learn how to help dress his little son or button the diminutive buttons of his daughter's dress. With the efficiency daily used in the affairs of business he may even put up a picnic lunch satisfactorily and after a few attempts gather the necessary equipment for a week-end trip with the children. It is unfortunate for the whole family when the mother refuses his well meant efforts and does not allow him to assist, for not only would the father get better acquainted with his children and they with him, but also he would get a clearer understanding of the many details connected with homemaking and the care of children.

"John and I knew very little about bringing up children, for we neither of us had younger brothers or sisters," said the serene mother of one family, "but we learned together. He studied babyhood as seriously as if it were a department of his business and felt as responsible as I for the right growth and development of our children. We learned parenthood together and in so doing we drew near in understanding of each other and realized the need of tolerance, good nature and self-control in raising children. He read articles on child training aloud to me in the evenings, and we discussed them, finding out whether we agreed on certain phases of discipline and studying how best to train ourselves as well as the children."

Competent mothers sometimes make helpless fathers, but it would be better to accept help, and work together, for often there comes a time when father's aid would be welcomed and his knowledge of home and child routine invaluable. The wise mother prepares for that time by initiating father into the rites of preparing baby's meals, going through the ritual of orange juice and spinach, the mysteries of small and seemingly intricate garments and the necessary routine of a child's day.

"Mother gets us up and daddy puts us to bed one week and the next week they change places," said one small boy. "It's lots of fun. Daddy says he wants to know how to take care of us so mother can take a vacation once in a while."

Sometimes a mother may feel as if she alone carried the burden and responsibility, the actual work and many requirements of child training, but if she starts with the first baby to do a little father training by urging his co-operation, the results will be happier for parents and children and the future harmony of the home.

Speaking of Conferences—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In keeping with the spirit of the first half of the decade, the Professor's study has become a center of conferences. The "Professor" isn't really such, for as Janet (who is half-past six) says, a professor has to know a lot. And all this professor has is a degree or two. And anyone who knows anything at all knows that a few summer schools or winter courses can produce alphabetical combinations quite in keeping with the times.

But this piece is about conferences, not the way the alphabet has been unscrambled. It's fortunate that the study has a fireplace, for a birch log fire is a steadying influence when Hope (who is eight and a quarter) asks suddenly: "Why don't the ——s have a car the way other families do?"

Most Satisfactory Membership

It should be explained that these conferences are evolutionary. They simply grew. At the close of a long day trying to run a school, it was good to relax with a cup of tea and a biscuit. Then Hope and Janet began coming in. Kiltie, the Scottie, lies with her nose almost in the fireplace, and is a most satisfactory member of the board. With her Gaelic honesty and directness she agrees with decisions based on the same qualities.

Our day by day conference has satisfactorily settled several world problems. We recognize that many points we call world problems might not be considered such by the traveling experts who see to it that there is always a conference scheduled ahead. For when one conference falls short of its objective a red herring that is apparently good technique is to set the date for another meeting.

However, the Fireside Conference has settled one or two important matters. There was the Sunday evening when Hope asked, "If everyone were kind to everyone else, wouldn't that make things better? And if the Golden Rule really is a golden rule, why don't people use it?"

If you have tried to answer such questions, you'll know that the tariff, gold standard, and the theory of relativity are comparatively simple and elemental. The conference agreed to the fact that all nations on the earth would be happier if all the people kept the Golden Rule in mind. "They all know it, don't they?" asked Janet.

"Yes, most of them."

"If people know what's best for them," said Hope, "why don't they do the things that are best?"

"Wise men have been trying to answer that question for many years. People are sometimes greedy and selfish. Sometimes they are thoughtless and cruel. Sometimes they don't look ahead.

"Then, also, too often a quarrel arises over some little thing that really isn't important at all. Don't I remember two little girls who were disagreeing over whose doll was the prettier? And those two little girls are really good friends, but somehow they lost their tempers."

"But," interrupted Hope, "don't you want us to stand up for our own things? If some Italian boy at school says Italy is better than the United States, what would you do?"

"By standing up for your own things, do you mean trying to make someone admit that what you have is better than his? Does it make any difference about the looks of the dolls as long as you each like your own?

More Convincing Than Argument

"You girls will find that individuals and groups and nations act according to the way they feel more than they act according to the way they think. If the Italian boy feels that Italy is better than the United States, you cannot change his feelings by arguing with him. But you can act so fairly and honestly, you can be so kind and helpful, you can try to make this country so clean and good that when he gets older he will perhaps change his opinion. You see, millions of people have come to the United States because they wanted freedom and a chance to help make the government the kind they wanted. But also we must remember that there are other good nations made up of good men and women, good boys and girls."

The birch logs burned merrily as Hope pushed them up and laid another. Sitting cross-legged on her cushion she was thinking of her next question. Janet and Kiltie were curled together on the rug. Janet looked suspiciously sleepy—a conference characteristic.

"You were telling us the other day," continued Hope, "of how much money the world would have for schools and playgrounds and music if we didn't have armies and navies. Why doesn't the world just stop having them?"

"The reason is, Hope, that we haven't learned how to live with each other. We haven't learned that the Golden Rule applies to all the world. Small groups have learned it. Your father, mother and you use the Golden Rule and you have a happy family. The Lady and I get along except when she decides to rearrange the furniture in the living room.

"Some day you will study philosophy and you'll think about such terms as truth, honesty and justice. And after you think about them, talk about them, and write long papers about them, you'll realize that people and nations, and boys and girls could get along happily if they just kept in mind the Golden Rule."

Grist of Ideas From Honolulu

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Friends:

I wish to say "Thank you" to all the supporters of the Parent Column. I have many times been helped by your letters.

As a child I was given a regular weekly allowance, with the understanding that some of it was for Sunday school, some for my savings account and the rest for spending money. My parents explained to me that money was a medium of exchange and represented work on someone's part, and that it was to be taken care of and spent wisely. Recently, two parents have told me that they wished they had had discipline and training in regard to handling money when they were children, as it would have saved them some unfortunate experiences. I would encourage all parents to give their children a weekly allowance, no matter how small, and insist that the child spend only this amount, unless he earns more by extra tasks. Where school carfare and lunch money are necessary, the allowance can be large enough to include these and thus make the child responsible for the handling of sums sufficient to meet his daily school expenses. If the allowance is to cover any clothes expense, be sure that the child is given proper guidance and supervision, so that he learns how to buy to the best advantage. I found that my early experience in handling money was an asset later when looking for work.

How many of you have tried a kitchen bulletin board? We find this a great help and quite an impersonal way to get many tasks taken care of at convenient times. Each member of the family has a certain space on this board. Mother always has a grocery and a shopping list in the making. Anyone who finds the household out of a certain article writes it on the grocery or shopping list. Even buttons off of shirts and pockets get pinned onto the board with a note as to where they belong. The menu for dinner is put on this board with a note as to what time to start the potatoes boiling, etc., when mother finds she is called away and may be late getting home. Such odd jobs as cleaning out kitchen drawers or weeding the flowers are often done more cheerfully, if one finds a note about it.

When I know I shall not be home at the time my son returns from school, I leave a lunch for him on the kitchen table in a big bowl covered with a plate. If the "surprise" is something that must be kept in the refrigerator, then the note telling about it is put in the bowl and covered with the plate. All children do love surprises. This same boy has been allowed to bring his friends home from school for a lunch, before setting off for town on the street car to attend their "Cub" meeting. The boys do appreciate little favors like this, especially when school starts at 8 and it seems such a long time between an 11:30 lunch and a 6 o'clock dinner. This weekly "luncheon meeting" has given the boy a chance to share his home, and the mother has become a bit acquainted with the boys.

Just the other day our son said at the dinner table: "Why do mothers have to worry so?" And then told of the anxiety of the mothers of some of his playmates, adding that he just wished these mothers would let the boys "go by themselves." Our lad has been given responsibility and independence and taught to expect only good, no matter where he is. It not only has helped him but us as parents as well. When he was small and we took him riding about town, we were careful to tell him the names of streets and buildings, and would ask him how daddy should drive in order to bring us home from certain places. At 8½ years he was allowed to go to town alone on the streetcars to swim at the Central Y open-air pool. One day he lost his carfare and he walked the 3½ miles through town to get home, with perfect confidence.

At nine, when on a trip, he was allowed to stay alone all day on a passenger liner to watch the freight being loaded on the dock at San Francisco, rather than go up town and go shopping. A few weeks later, when it was found necessary for us to do several thousand miles of traveling by land, this boy was left in an excellent home for children, among total strangers, and he was perfectly happy. We explained to him how it was right for him to be in school and that the trip would not be of especial interest to a child, and that he was being a big help to us by willingly doing what mother and daddy felt best. I cite these incidents just to show what a blessing it can be to "loose them and let them go."

Some mother of a small child might enjoy a "bath board" as much as I did. The daddy made this board out of inch boards with two heavy cleats underneath spaced so as to just fit inside of the tub. The bath board could be moved along the tub to any desired position. The baby was given his bath in the big tub, even when tiny, by putting a bath towel on the bottom of the tub before drawing the water. How he loved to be swished through the water and then laid on a heavy towel on the bath board to be dried. The baby had no fear of the "waves" in the tub and when taken to the beach it was hard to keep him out of the salt water. He learned to take care of himself in the ocean almost as soon as he could walk. Later the bath board "grew legs" and became just the finest kind of a nursery table.

Again let me thank you all for the moral support I have received from your letters. Aloha.

(Mrs.) F. A.

Greetings From a Friend in Java

Java

Dear Editor:

I am greatly interested in the correspondence in the Monitor, which affords an opportunity to people in various parts of the world to interchange their thoughts and experiences on several subjects and am referring to the page for parents, teachers and students in particular.

It would be very nice to find a person living in your country, who would correspond with me and that for the following reasons: 1. I think it very useful to enrich my experiences with those of other people, especially on educational matters, because I am a teacher and mother myself. 2. It will be a great help to me to practice in this way the English language, which I am very eager to learn.

Some people in your country may also be interested in descriptions of scenery, morals, customs, etc. in Java, which are also pleasant subjects for correspondence. I hope to be able to give to other people the good I expect to receive from this interchange.

(Mrs.) T. C. J.

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This Was Our Village Hall

IT WOULD be idle to say that our village hall, and all its associations, had been pushed into limbo by a few motorcars and loudspeakers. It still remains, if in a more elegant form, as the focal point of village life; and no doubt it will continue to contribute to the social pleasures to those who live about the green.

But, as I said, it is more elegant now than it used to be. A well-intentioned newcomer, with plenty of money and an anxiety to do the right thing, saw to that. And the village, admiring the oak floor, the sturdy walls and the little bell-tower as they took shape, assured him that this right thing had indeed been done. The old hall, everyone agreed, had been a disgrace. And I well remember Mrs. Cummings, whose task it used to be to keep the hall clean, spreading about the most mournful reports of dry-rot, damp, spiders, rats and herself in a continual state of warfare.

YES, THE NEW hall is very nice, and the functions which it houses of a most animated and efficient kind. There is a village band for dancing, there is a cinema projector, a radio and many other civilized aids to rustic delight. And yet I cannot but feel tenderly when I think of that old hall, with its corrugated-iron roof, its saffron-colored walls of highly varnished match-boarding, its dusty floor, its draughty windows and its piano which had keys like the teeth of an old hippopotamus. Truly, it was a disgrace, yet one in which we found an abundance of joy.

Almost boundless was the range of interest which might be provided from time to time throughout the year, and great the variety of scenes housed between those four walls. For instance, the torch of learning, printed on a card and stuck in the window at more or less regular intervals, proclaimed that the County Library was in possession. And most pleasant were those lamplit winter afternoons, as we crowded about the librarian and fumbled with desperate intensity among the haphazard rows of books which he had brought. And our taste varied from that of Mr. Sandboys—our interesting recluse—who demanded works by the most obscure of thinkers, to that of Mrs. Cummings who always "went for them red-backed books," and was of the opinion that volumes of any other color could not be trusted.

There were whist-drives, of course, two each month in the winter, occasions on which the hall, which welcomed us with a temperature necessitating the wearing of overcoats, grew hot with a terrifying rapidity from the oily fumes of four paraffin stoves. By the time refreshments were served from the long table at the end—bread and butter, jam, cake and piles of glossy penny buns—the aspect of the whist players might have been that of dwellers in tropical Africa.

INDEED, THE PROBLEM of the old hall's temperature was a severe one; for in summer the sun struck with such violence upon that tin roof that those beneath it were as meat upon a grill, and the yellow varnish blistered on the walls. In winter, only the most exaggerated assemblage of stoves could combat the window-to-window draughts. On few occasions could the atmosphere of the hall be called comfortable.

Each Christmas there was the children's tea and party. The hall was festooned heavily with paper chains, two long trestle tables erected, crackers secured and a Christmas tree presented by the squire from his estate. Then, perhaps, the hall was the best of all, a veritable temple of color and hubbub, with the mothers ranged along the walls, while, in a cleared space, the children rioted and squealed to the frantic twangings of the schoolmistress's assaults upon the piano. Our throats were always dry and stinging after the children's Christmas party from the dust which arose.

Often there were lectures, occasionally with the magic-lantern; and in summer-time, before the pavilion proper was built upon the green, the hall did duty for our cricketers. Mrs. Cummings and the two vicarage girls performed their rites behind the great tea-urns; and it was a pleasant thing to see that activity among white tablecloths, buttered buns, slabs of currant cake and the piles of white crockery, each piece with a gold flower in the middle of it.

AND CONCERTS. OH, there were concerts enough, but never too many for us. Concerts for this cause, for that cause, and often for the cause of pure pleasure; concerts at which Mr. Young of the Village Cash Stores recited Gunga Din with a regular vehemence, at which the village choir rendered numbers with the cheerful discordance of a flock of starlings, at which Miss Mears, the schoolmistress, could always be counted upon for "Lord Ullin's Daughter" and young Mr. Cardew, son of the squire, for a noisy and inaccurate rendering of "Red Devon by the Sea."

And once, occasion never to be forgotten, it happened that a prima donna, none other than Melba herself, chanced to be staying in the vicinity; and, at the suggestion of her host, agreed to sing for us in our old village hall. It will be a long time before I forget that; before I forget that packed little space, the heat, the presence of the gentry for miles around, the round-eyed villagers and then Melba herself, stepping into our own little tin-roofed hall and trying to crowd that golden voice into its confines.

And now, well, the radio, at the turn of a knob, delivers the words and music of the famous into our new hall. There is a saxophone in the village band and the children's party is a precious affair. Whist and bridge are played upon baize-topped tables and steam-heating secures an equable temperature in winter. It is still a village hall. And yet—

C. GORDON GLOVER

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WOMEN WATCHING FROM THE CLIFFS, *by Winslow Homer*

THE name of Winslow Homer has come into particular prominence in this past year, because of the many exhibitions which have been held to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. Since Winslow Homer spent a good part of his life living on the rockbound coast of Maine at Prouts Neck, and painting the sea and the fisherfolk, he has been hailed as a kind of pioneering American artist, who found sufficient material at home. Most of his contemporaries considered the atmosphere of Europe better suited to their taste and temperament. There they went and dwelt.

Winslow Homer did live for a time in England, at Tynemouth, during the years 1881-1882. There he portrayed the natives. And it was there that he probably noted the scene depicted here, of "Women Watching From the Cliffs." This water color, in the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburgh, is dated, however, 1892.

In handling aquarelle, Winslow Homer exercised a freedom which was not characteristic of water colorists of the nineteenth century. He applied the color with the real feeling of a wash, holding to the fluid, expansive character of aquarelle. He was particularly skilled in conveying an authentic feeling of atmosphere, imparting the gustiness of the wind, the tang of the salty air, the warmth of the sun. He did not paint merely what he saw, he also implied the way he felt about the scene. The people are invariably unaffected, adorned in everyday attire, going about their occupations cheerfully. Like his European contemporaries, Winslow Homer was finding new sources of pictorial imagery, encompassing democratically a larger world, a more inclusive society.

D. A.

Distance

THE factory chimney darkly points
an unwashed finger up into
an evening sky of clear green-blue.

Though chimney smoke may travel far,
it cannot dull an early star.

VIRGINIA GHILLEY

William Hogarth at Work

HOGARTH painted the portraits of his six servants, and their faces attest to the efficiency of his domestic arrangements; there are the grey-haired major-domo, the competent housekeeper, the three neat girls who received the warning fans, the boy who, no doubt, ground the colours, tidied the studio, fixed the frames and ran errands for the painter.

The studio was of some size and well-furnished; it had a top or north light and attached was a room large enough for a small exhibition to be held in it; here came the various sitters, Peg Woffington, Lavinia Fenton, Bishop Hoadly and Captain Coram, and here were painted the 'moral' tales.

By its very nature his work provided an absorbing interest, since it was little less than the study of mankind; he must also, though he was always reticent about this, have been experimenting in technique and improving his craftsmanship.

When he worked he wore a turban or montero cap over the cropped head, covered on formal occasions with the long peruke then beginning to be old-fashioned—the kind of wig Uncle Toby wore—and a robe or dressing-gown, but he was anything but a dishevelled inhabitant of Grub Street in appearance; indeed, the stout, shortish man with the bright, well-cut clothes and hat cocked at the smart angle affected by His Majesty of Prussia, who was so familiar a figure strutting about the heart of the town, looked more like an officer on leave from the wars than a painter. . . .

The pleasantness of life had been increased by the possession of the 'villakin' at Chiswick. . . .

Hogarth had a shed in the garden of the 'villakin,' which he fitted up as a studio, and he and his family often drove or rode across the meadows from Leicester Fields to the riverside village, which was lonely and isolated, with the one tiny street and inn, but peaceful and pretty.

The Hogarths often brought children from the Foundling Hospital to enjoy a day in the country and to play with the dogs, Crab who had succeeded Trump, the house spaniels kept by the ladies, and the bullfinches.

When the mulberries in the garden were ripe, the boys and girls of the village were free to enter the little domain and eat their fill.

It was a queer little house, with queer, cramped, rambling dark rooms, crooked staircases; in the principal room he had built out a large bow window, which rather overweighted the structure; the garden gate over which was a lead mask of George II was oddly at right angles to the door and a high brick wall shut in a garden of stiff parterres, gravel walks and several fine trees; one of these was a mulberry, the others comprised a double-blossomed cherry, a walnut, an apricot and a hawthorn, which was a favourite haunt of nightingales; at the end of the garden was a nut walk, the filberts arching overhead, and an alley for the game of ninepins.

The gentle Jane and her courteous servants made this a very agreeable retreat; everything was well managed; the furniture shone, the fires burnt brightly, there was always a good horse in the stable, a good meal in the kitchen, a well-fed dog on the hearth, and the smiling, nice-mannered ladies sitting at their needlework or their reading; there were none of the master's works on the walls, but some sketches by Sir James Thornhill.—MARJORIE BOWEN, in "William Hogarth: The Cockney's Mirror." (London: Methuen. New York: Appleton-Century.)

Unbelievable South American Sunset

I FIND it hard to write sparingly of San Bernardino. It was the first of three short periods of our journey in which my happiness was beyond anything I had dreamed of in my life, and because of this, every detail and event lives clearly for me and I am always living small piquant scenes over again. Nevertheless, only in completeness could I hope to invest the narrative with anything of the spirit I had from the events, and without that flavour, which is the essence, I feel that there must be a lack of appeal. Of San Bernardino, of the Chaco, of Iguazu, I could write three separate books. . . .

Perhaps it was as well that the Señora showed us a small water-colour of the lake before the sun went down that evening. It seemed to us a crude, ill-designed, amateurish piece of work, remarkable only for the extraordinary colours used. These colours showed an imagination far ahead of the artist's skill, colours quite impossible in reality. The lake itself was depicted in three distinct strips; yellow gold in the foreground, suddenly becoming fiery red in the centre, and finally emerald green. The hills were purple, and behind them was a crimson sky.

Pat said, when we had looked at this thing for a moment or two in silence, trying to find suitable expressions: "But why these colours? What on earth made him choose those colours?"

I joined my astonishment.

"They are the right colours," said the Señora. "He didn't choose them. The lake is exactly that at sunset."

We did not believe it. I don't think anyone, seeing that water-colour, would have believed it. I don't think anyone seeing it written down as a description of a lake and hills would believe.

It was, of course, true. A young, obviously unimaginative, artist could not have seen those colours unless they were there. They were there, astoundingly there, as the sun set that evening. As with the rich red soil also with the sky nature was over-abundant in her gifts. It was unbelievable.

The clear mound of the *cerro* on the distant shore was reflected sharp and clear almost to our feet, and then as the sun sank the whole surface of the lake was the colour of yellow beaten gold with a narrow strip of green pale water separating the gold from the deep purple hills. Slowly the gold turned red gold, and the green fillet had the depth and hue of a dark emerald. The hills behind became deeper purple, and behind them again the wild backcloth of the sky flared amber yellow and red.

Who ever heard of a golden lake with an emerald strip in it, purple hills, amber and red sky all at once? We saw it. . . .

Before the sun had done more than creep over the edge of the world, Juan and I were setting out on the long climb to Altos, revelling in the freshness the rain had brought. . . .

At the summit of the range the great trees of valuable timber, hard green palo santo, madera, and the tall palms and tangled vegetation, gave way before tracts of cultivated land. Bananas hung in heavy bunches sheltered by the broad blades of their leaves; fields of mandioca alternated with cotton, . . . cocoa palms, pea-nuts, and the tall spears of maize, all thriving equally and in wild profusion, while oranges, limes, lemons, grapefruits, pineapples, and trees heavy with soft green figs rioted everywhere, infringing the domain of the wild. . . .

Amidst all this wealth of growing things small green parrots sped in sharp crying clouds, butterflies fluttered blue, yellow and red wings, humming-birds poised glittering in the shafts of sunlight, and here and there great beetles shone with magnificent greenish iridescence.—R. W. THOMPSON, in "Land of To-Morrow." (London: Duckworth.)

Removing Obstructions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING recent decades many obstructions to human progress have been removed successfully by the ingenuity of men. Barely a hundred years ago the ox-drawn wagon toiled across the prairies above which now the airplanes drone their flight. Swamps once thought to be incapable of any useful tillage have been drained and made into fertile land; mountains are tunneled, rivers diverted from their courses, all at the hands of men. There seems to be hardly anything that human ingenuity cannot plan and carry into effect.

But what of the men themselves, those men who are so rapidly subduing the world to their desires? What have they gained by all this mental and physical activity? This is a question that right-minded statesmen, religious leaders, and teachers the world over are asking themselves today more seriously than ever.

Although we are living in an age when many of the comforts unknown to past generations are commonplaces to most of us, there still remain obstacles to progress which have been common to every time and people, though often appearing in different forms. With all our boasted civilization, men still in some instances are starving, still suffer unbearable injustice, still fight and kill one another by more and more barbarous methods.

Christian Science, which supplies the answer to every question affecting the welfare of mankind, throws no uncertain light on this situation. While it acclaims and applauds all right endeavors along the lines of human progress, it points out very clearly that material achievements are in themselves of little use in gaining the kingdom of heaven. "Progress," says Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233), "is the law of God." Such a statement draws a clear distinction between true and merely material progress; it indicates the difference between the obstruction which is to be rightly overcome and the adamant of God's law, which says, "Thus far and no farther."

How can one distinguish between the obstacles which are to be rightly removed and those difficulties which may serve as guidemarks on his way in true progress? In Christian Science we find a teacher which never fails us. "A spiritual idea has not a single element of error, and this truth removes properly whatever is offensive" (*ibid.*, p. 463). Those obstacles which are offensive to the spiritual idea are removable, and are removed by our knowing of their unreality. The signs of human progress so much in evidence the world over indeed show a certain phase of mental activity, but only where spiritual activity is discernible is any real progress made.

It is well, then, when men are confronted by any obstacle, for them to ask themselves the meaning of the opposition. The old story of Balaam and his ass shows us that "the angel of the Lord" stands in the pathway to stay us until we have been given the message from God. When men are rightfully sure of their message and of their mission, then they can know that no obstruction can endure before the might of God. In spite of all obstacles, Christ Jesus accomplished his glorious work. He said (John 16:33), "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Obstacles he saw merely as problems to which his spiritual understanding found the solution. He progressed from spiritual triumph to triumph. During all this time he was supplied with all his material needs; his spiritual sense was sufficient to rule out of his thought any belief of lack or poverty. He knew himself to be, in truth, the Son of God, and so above all sin, disease, or pain.

When men are willing to admit the fact that the real universe is entirely spiritual, then any seeming obstacles to their progress begin to melt away. "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea" (Science and Health, p. 90). This is the freedom which mankind is longing for. It is more than the freedom which is promised by the greatest of human inventions; it is the freedom from materiality which alone can give peace, joy, and true satisfaction. No obstacle can stand in the way of this achievement; the battle is fought and won in our thinking. There is no possibility of failure, for God is on the side of right, and with Him men are masters of every situation. St. Paul knew this when he told the Galatians (4:31), "We are not children of the bondwoman, but of the free," and said further (5:7), "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" There are no obstacles to our progress in good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Hinderpalen uit den Weg ruimen

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

GEDURENDE de laatste tientallen van jaren zijn door verruiming van inzicht vele hinderpalen voor den vooruitgang der menschheid met goed gevolg uit den weg geruimd. Een honderdtal jaren geleden trokken ossenwagens moeizaam door de prairieën, waarboven heden ten dage vliegtuigen hun vluchten volbrengen. Moerassen, die vroeger van hoegenaamd geen nut geacht werden, zijn drooggelegd en tot vruchtbaar land gemaakt; door bergen heen zijn tunnels geboord en de loop van rivieren werd gewijzigd,—en dit alles werd door menschenhanden volbracht. Er schijnen nagenoeg geen grenzen te zijn aan hetgeen menschelijk vernuft kan ontwerpen en ten uitvoer brengen.

En de menschen zelf,—de menschen, die zoo gereedelijk de wereld aan hun wenschen onderwerpen? Wat hebben zij verworven door al die geestelijke en lichamelijke inspanning? Dit is een vraag, welke recht-gezinde staatslieden, godsdienstleiders en leeraren over de geheele wereld zich met meer ernst dan ooit te voren, stellen.

Al leven wij ook in een tijd, waarin veel geriefelijkheden, die vorige geslachten niet gekend hebben, gemeengoed zijn geworden voor de meesten onzer, toch blijven er hinderpalen voor den voortuitgang bestaan, die zich in alle tijden en onder alle volkeren voordoen, zij het ook veelal in verschillende vormen. Al onze veelgeroemde beschaving ten spijt, zijn er nog heden menschen, die soms honger lijden, onder ondragelijke onrechtvaardigheid zuchten en elkander bevoorlogen en dooden met steeds gruwzamer middelen.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] schenkt het antwoord op alle vraagstukken, die het welzijn der menschheid betreffen, en zij werpt ook een helder licht op dezen toestand. Terwijl deze leer alle gerecht streven in de lijn van menschelijken vooruitgang met bijval en toejuiching begroet, wijst zij er onomwonden op, dat stoffelijk bereiken op zichzelf van weinig nut is om het koninkrijk der hemelen te gewinnen. „Vooruitgang," zegt Mary Baker Eddy in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (p. 233), „is de wet van God." Een verklaring als deze trekt wel zeer scherp de scheidingslijn tusschen waren en bloot-stoffelijken vooruitgang; zij duidt op het verschil tusschen een hinderpaal, die op de rechte wijze moet worden overwonnen, en de onwrikbaarheid van de wet Gods, welke zegt: „Tot hiertoe en niet verder."

Hoe zijn de hinderpalen, welke terecht uit den weg moeten geruimd worden, te onderscheiden van de moeilijkheden, welke als wegwijzers kunnen dienen op ons pad naar waren vooruitgang? In Christian Science hebben wij een leeraar, die ons nooit in den steek laat. „Een geestelijke idee bevat geen enkel element van dwaling en deze waarheid verwijdert gereedelijk al hetgeen schaden zou" (*Science and Health*, blz. 463). Alle hinderpalen, die schadelijk zouden zijn voor de geestelijke idee, kunnen uit den weg worden geruimd, en verdwijnen inderdaad, door de onwerkelijkheid er van te leeren verstaan. De teekenen van vooruitgang, die over de geheele wereld op den voorgrond treden, wijzen inderdaad op een zekeren vorm van gedachtelijke werkzaamheid, doch slechts daar, waar geestelijke activiteit aan den dag komt, is er werkelijke vooruitgang.

Het is dus verstandig, wanneer wij voor een hinderpaal komen te staan, ons af te vragen wat deze tegenstand beteekent. Het welbekende verhaal van Bileam en zijn ezelin toont ons, dat „de Engel des Heeren" ons in den weg treedt, totdat wij Gods boodschap hebben gehoord. Wanneer wij de volle zekerheid bezitten aangaande hetgeen wij te spreken en te volbrengen hebben, mogen wij weten, dat geen hinderpalen kunnen blijven bestaan voor de macht Gods. In weerwil van alle belemmeringen heeft Christus Jezus zijn heerlijk werk volbracht. Hij heeft gezegd: „In de wereld zult gij verdrukking hebben; maar hebt goeden moed, ik heb de wereld overwonnen" (Joh. 16:33). Belemmeringen beschouwde hij uitsluitend als vraagstukken, waarvoor zijn geestelijk inzicht de oplossing vond. De ééne geestelijke overwinning na de andere heeft hij behaald. Gedurende al dien tijd werd in al zijn stoffelijke nooden voorzien; zijn geestelijk begrip was klaar genoeg om uit zijn denken alle geloof aan gebrek of armoede uit te bannen. Hij wist, dat hij in waarheid de Zoon van God was, en dat hij derhalve boven alle zonde, ziekte of pijn stond.

Wanneer de mensch bereid is te erkennen, dat het werkelijk heelal algeheel geestelijk is, beginnen alle schijnbare beletsels voor zijn groei weg te smelten. „Innerlijk te erkennen, dat de mensch Gods eigen gelijkenis is, geeft den mensch de vrijheid zich de oneindige idee eigen te maken" (*Science and Health*, blz. 90). Dit is de vrijheid, waarnaar de menschheid smacht. Deze vrijheid gaat die, welke door de grootste menschelijke uitvindingen beloofd wordt, verre te boven; zij is de bevrijding uit het stoffelijke, en het eenige wat vrede, vreugde en bevrediging kan schenken. Geen beletsel kan ons verhinderen dit te bereiken; in ons eigen denken wordt de zege bevochten en behaald. Falen is niet mogelijk, want God staat aan de zijde van het recht, en met Hem is de mensch iedere omstandigheid meester. Paulus was zich hiervan bewust, toen hij tot de Galatiërs sprak: „Zoo dan, broeders, wij zijn niet kinderen der dienstmaagd, maar der vrije" (Gal. 4:31). Hierop laat hij volgen: „Wie heeft u verhinderd der waarheid gehoorzaam te zijn?" (Gal. 5:7). Voor onzen groei in het goede bestaan geen hinderpalen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Winter Song

WINTER is best on a hill
At night, when the brittle air is still,
When taut and glassy branches mark
Luminous patterns on the dark,
And the stars are sharp and chill.

No, winter is best in town,—
When towers pierce the dusk with a crown
Of light, and shop-windows glow again
Like jewels on a frosty chain
Strung up the street and down.

Or is it best by the white
And frozen lake, when on the sight
There breaks at sunrise all the clear
Glitter of fire and ice? Or here
At the hearth, in candlelight?

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Heaviest Donor to New Deal Is Not in 'Who's Who'—Yet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Walter A. Jones of Pittsburgh, who gave $106,500 to the Democratic party this fall—thus nearly matching the chief du Pont donor to the Republicans—is not in Who's Who of America. Few political observers outside of Pennsylvania ever heard of him. He thus qualifies as a "mystery man" and along with Edward A. Filene and a few others becomes a charter member of the mythical "Business Men for Roosevelt Before Nov. 3 Club." Between this group, and the "For Roosevelt After Nov. 3 Club" a rather sharp line may some day be drawn.

Diligent researchers, intrigued by this open-handed contributor, find that he is an independent oil man—like Alfred M. Landon. He is an official of the Benedum Trees Oil Company, which, according to its head, the picturesque "Mike" Benedum, specializes in the development of new oil properties in the United States, Mexico, and South America.

Mr. Jones is described by some who have met him as a "typical business man"—untypical, however, in his massive contribution to the New Deal war chest—whose main interests are in oil, without any great political aspirations. He is said, however, to be keenly interested in President Roosevelt and the political activity of Senator Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, now one of the two or three dominant party leaders in the ranks of democracy.

With Governor George Earle of Pennsylvania one of the chiefly mentioned Democrats for the Presidency in 1940, Mr. Jones' position as a possible power behind the candidacy becomes of even greater interest than his unparalleled benefactions this year. Mr. Jones is not set down as an exceedingly wealthy man, certainly not in the class of the du Pont family, or any of numerous other contributors to the Republican sinews.

Mr. Jones was one of the industrialists accepting invitations to attend the Council for Industrial Progress here last week. He addressed the Independent Petroleum Association of America at its Dallas convention last year, being accepted as a spokesman for President Roosevelt. He urged the oil men to hold the "ground gained under NRA."

Pennsylvania oil men thus have taken a big part in financing the late campaign. Not only Mr. Jones, but J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, of Philadelphia, who presided over the Republican finance committee and was a generous donor. John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, was on very close terms with Mr. Pew, and the latter's future role in Republican management and financing is expected to be weighty.

Anyway, it can safely be forecast that any Mr. Jones who gives $106,500 to the Democratic war chest will join the 137 other Joneses in the next issue of "Who's Who in America," on the strength of the headlines he is bound to get into in the coming months.

Monitor Radiocast Calendar Revised

On Wednesday, Dec. 23, the early afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be moved back for that day to 1:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ, and shortwave station W1XK (9.57 mc), owing to the combined music clubs' concert of the Springfield (Mass.) Classical High School which WBZ is relaying to the NBC network.

The late afternoon radiocast of the Monitor news on Thursday, Dec. 24, will stand aside in order that WBZ and W1XK may carry the Christmas greetings of President Roosevelt to the nation at the lighting of Washington's Community Christmas Tree.

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 26, and each Saturday thereafter up to and including March 27, the late afternoon radiocasts of Monitor news will be canceled over Stations WBZ and W1XK, owing to the regular radio season of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

of thought, speech, and action" in both public and private school systems can, in his opinion, explode the myth that a dictatorship or communism is inevitable.

Dr. Kercheville cited Spain's plight as the "almost unprecedented" case of conservatives forced to play the rôle of rebels against a government of the Left.

"In the meantime," he said, "the adherents to the middle course of liberal parliamentary republicanism have been pushed to the background. Any semblance of what we know as democracy has had to be shelved, temporarily at least, for the extremists have taken the leading defense of the Government since they represent the masses of labor ready and willing to die for their cause."

He hazarded the prediction that should the Spanish loyalists win, anarchy would prevail for a period of time, "after which some form of a peculiar Spanish communism or state socialism may finally emerge."

If the Right wins out, he sees a "fascist state with a civil dictator of an old-fashioned military tyranny."

The Change in Britain

Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California and chancellor of its subsidiary, the institute, opened the parleys with word that the purpose of the convention was "to exchange ideas, to face facts, to weigh theories, and to count costs."

In one of the first round-table discussions of the first-day program, A. Th. Polyzoides, University of Southern California instructor in government, hailed the change in Great Britain's government as a "great vindication of liberalism and democracy."

"No dictator in Europe today," he said, "and no leader of an authoritarian state could have solved such a great and fundamental crisis within such a short time and with such definite results without violence and without prejudice to the constitutional rights of the people."

Preventing Marine Strikes

International agreements concerning hours of work at sea as a means of preventing recurrent shipping strikes was recommended by Leifur Magnusson, director of the Washington branch of the International Labor Office.

"When the United States participated in the International Labor Conference at Geneva just last October," said Mr. Magnusson, "and with other nations agreed to sponsor a treaty regulating hours of work on board ship, it was formulating one solution at least of a difficult domestic problem that was spilling over its own borders."

Remarking that the seamen's strike in this country had its ramifications in other lands, Mr. Magnusson took occasion to dwell upon the usefulness of international labor conventions as preventiver of industrial disputes in many different fields. These disputes, he said, when growing out of intolerable conditions, tended swiftly to become the focus of revolutionary change.

Religion in World Affairs

The close relationship between economic well-being and international peace was indicated by other speakers at the institute, and at least one of the scholars who addressed the meeting felt that religious factors were also important in the present trend of world affairs. This was Dr. G. Bernard Noble, professor of political science in Reed College, Portland, Ore. Dr. Noble, discussed the class struggle in relation to possible future European wars.

Dr. Noble claimed that Russia has now thrown its weight on the side of the collective peace system, and that the chief dangers to the peace of the world today come from the aggressive expansionist policies of Germany, Italy and Japan.

A somewhat more sympathetic attitude toward fascism was perceptible in the remarks of Dr. Herbert L. Priestly of the University of California, who, speaking of "The Latin Temperament and Dictatorship," pointed out that dictatorship, while it might be regarded as a confession that society's power to control its own destiny had broken down, may also be viewed as an aspiration for the things which sometimes appear unattainable, such as happiness, security and the intangibles of life.

He defined dictatorship as "an attempt to reach finality despite the fact that there is no moment when government will finish its task."

Dr. Priestley contended that democracy will not succeed until it arouses itself from the bad attack of stage-fright induced by the flourishes of dictatorship, and is able to push the facilities of life, happiness and liberty ahead of the people and to adjust the tension between aspiration and fulfillment.

Victoria Tightens Control of Chinese Market Bootleggers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The most difficult problem facing British Columbia in attempting to control the marketing of vegetable products is so-called "bootlegging" by Chinese growers, according to evidence taken by the agricultural committee of the provincial legislature here. It has been impossible for the board in charge of marketing control to stop the illegal operations of Orientals who have almost openly defied the law, the committee was told. As a result, the Canadian growers lost a large part of their local market this year to Chinese who held it by selling below the price fixed by law.

To cure this difficulty, the legislature passed strong new amendments to the provincial marketing act which gives marketing boards power to control vegetables not only on the farm but in the course of transportation and in warehouses. It is hoped that with this new power the board controlling the vegetable industry will be able to function more successfully.

Under another section of the act, which will not come into effect unless the Imperial Privy Council invalidates the federal Natural Products Marketing Act, British Columbia could make an attempt to control agricultural products exported from the province as well as those sold here.

General Butler Again Brands War as Racket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19—"For a great many years, as a soldier, I had a suspicion that war was a racket, but not until I retired to civil life did I fully realize it," Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler remarked in discussing the 1937 plans of the Emergency Peace Campaign—for which he has volunteered to speak at several meetings.

"I know the people do not want war," he said, "but there is no use in saying we cannot be pushed into another war."

Often referred to as "the Fighting Quaker" before he retired from the Marines, General Butler was active in military circles for over 35 years. He holds the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Medal. He has seen active service in France, Haiti, Nicaragua and China.

Some years ago he was loaned to the city of Philadelphia to conduct a war against crime and racketeers.

Philadelphia Snow Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19—Scores of winter sports enthusiasts, deprived so far of any snow except the artificial variety on ski slides in several department stores, have signed up early for accommodations on Philadelphia's first snow train this season. It will pull out of Broad Street Station on the Saturday before Christmas, heading toward snowy slopes at Kane, Penna.

Hamilton Arranges For Full Time on Job

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton made arrangements last night to devote full time to his job as national chairman of the Republican party after the executive committee disclosed it had voted him a salary of $25,000 a year.

Mr. Hamilton could not be reached for comment. His secretary said he spent the afternoon Christmas shopping. He will meet Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential candidate, here today, and go to Washington, D. C., for the annual gridiron banquet tonight.

Committee members said they voted the $25,000 to Mr. Hamilton—$15,000 for salary and $10,000 for "base" expenses—because they felt they needed a full-time chairman. They said the amount they decided on was what they considered would equal Hamilton's annual income from law practice.

Taxes Aplenty, but No Spinoza

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—If you're feeling badly about your taxes just compare your lot with that of many Bulgarian intellectuals.

This is about the tax bill of a young village mayor, who has a master of arts degree from Columbia university.

On coming back to his native land he tried to find a job in which he could apply his knowledge. He finished in philosophy and wrote his thesis on Spinoza. He didn't find much of a demand for Spinoza, but was offered the position of mayor in a very remote and backward village. Which he accepted.

His salary was 4000 levs a month, which is a little less than $50. But he didn't get his 50. And here's the reason why:

Ten per cent was retained as a bachelor tax.

For the first six months 8.5 per cent was retained as a commission to the State for giving him a job.

Five per cent was kept back for the pension fund.

For the Association of Municipal Officials went 80 levs.

Then on successive months he had to pay 140 levs road tax, 240 levs railroad tax, 300 in order to be freed from two weeks obligatory labor service, and 120 to a special charity fund.

So, his first month's salary was 2700 levs, instead of the nominal 4000. That is, 32.5 per cent went for taxes and obligatory dues of various kinds. The second month he got 2900. After six months he hoped to be getting 3200, which would make his normal income tax and dues 20 per cent. On a $50 salary.

"Yet, in spite of all that sacrifice," he said, "my villagers don't give me the satisfaction of allowing me to tell them a word about Spinoza."

Daughter Turns Key Opening Field Shrine

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19 (AP)—While her brother, the "Pinney" of the poet's whimsy, looked on, "Sister Girl," inspiration of Eugene Field's "Little Mistress Sans Merci," turned a big key in the brass lock, formally opening a shrine to Eugene field.

Thus, Mrs. E. D. Foster and Eugene Field II, daughter and son of the "children's poet," inaugurated the Eugene Field Museum yesterday in the old brick building in which he was born Sept. 2, 1850.

A telegram of congratulation and gratitude from another of Field's sons, Roswell Field of New York, known in the family as "Posey," was read during the dedication ceremonies which preceded the opening of the museum to the public.

Appropriately, it was a group of children from the Eugene Field public school to whom Mrs. Foster, a resident of Tomahawk, Wis., first threw open the museum door.

British Columbia to Borrow $5,000,000 for Road Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will not go in for schemes like Alberta's Social Credit, T. D. Pattullo, the Provincial Premier, declared in the Legislature here. He said that has Government had its feet on the ground and would handle the financial affairs of the province in a sane and orthodox fashion.

The condition of the provincial treasury, he said, was highly satisfactory compared to that of many other provinces and he felt that it justified much lower interest rates than those existing now. His Government will seek to borrow $5,000,000 during the next six months to finance a new program of road and bridge construction, and the Premier said that he believed this borrowing was well justified by the province's financial position. As against the provincial gross debt of $182,000,000, he said, stood British Columbia, one of the richest areas in the world and borrowing for constructive development purposes would increase the security of provincial finances.

The Opposition in the Legislature denounced the Government for failure to balance the entire budget, Socialists asserting that more taxes should be levied on the rich to avoid any further borrowings. Increased taxation, the Premier replied, would injure industry.

After a long debate, the Government's $5,000,000 loan plan was approved. Whether the Government will be able to borrow the money at rates satisfactory to it is not yet clear.

THE WINNERS!

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

$10,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST

WELL, the great "American" Party contest is over. The judges have met, discussed, and judged hundreds of thousands of contest blanks. It was a difficult job because there were many splendid entries. Out of them all were selected 564 winners. We thank all who entered and appreciate their excellent ballots for The "American" Party and its candidates—Amoco-Gas, the world's finest motor fuel, and Orange American Gas, the best buy at regular gas price. Checks for prizes will be mailed immediately to all winners as follows, listed alphabetically under each classification:

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1936

Only 7 Parolees Return in Year To R. I. Prisons

89 Others, Released by Board, Prove Worthy of Trust

84 Please Refused

Report Stresses Supervision of Probation Officers Over Ex-Convicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19—The New England regional crime conference in Boston this week focused attention on the Rhode Island parole system. This system was evolved on the presumption that imprisonment alone is not the complete way to correct persons before returning them to private station. The parole board released its annual report here today confirming many of the items of success claimed for the system at the Boston session.

Of 198 applications for parole considered by the board from July 1, 1935, to the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1936, a total of 96 applicants were placed on probation. Only seven of these had their parole revoked, the report showed.

84 Refused Parole

The number of applicants for parole totaled 238 during the 12 months but the board continued 40 for lack of time. It refused 84 others and continued the remainder for cause.

The report of the parole board is the most extensive released in recent years. It contains 33 pages, filled with statistical tables which show that 32 of the 96 parolees were under 25 years of age, while another 25 were between 25 and 30. It also was shown that 29 of the 84 prisoners refused parole were under 25.

Return to Old Ways

In discussing parole violations, the report said:

"Of those parolees who violated the terms of their contracts, three fourths originally had been sentenced for some form of larceny. In nearly half the cases of violation, by these particular persons, the new offenses approximated the old. In only one case of parole violation did the use of a dangerous weapon prove to be a factor.

"It is greatly to the credit of parole officers, however, that these violations were quickly and effectively acted upon, for in every case the violator immediately was returned to prison to complete his actual sentence."

Careful Supervision

Supervision over paroled prisoners by probation officers is a feature of the Rhode Island system. In addition to seeing that released prisoners abide by their agreements, probation officers aid in settling domestic problems and generally assist in rehabilitation.

The board emphasizes, in the report, that the failures uncovered in the system are relatively small, and should not be magnified out of proportion to the success of the great majority of prisoners given parole.

Outlining the care exercised in the study of each applicant for parole, the board reports that during the fiscal year it had refused 48 applications because of the previous bad record of applicants, 17 because it considered applicants "poor parole material," 14 because of the seriousness of the crimes they committed, and five because applicants gave no assurance of being employed after leaving prison.

Home Study Course Made Holiday Gift

Beneath some tinseled tree this Christmas will lie one of the most useful and unique presents that has come to the attention of the Yuletide Presents Editor.

Wrapped in pretty pink ribbon will be a certificate of enrollment in a home-study course in elementary English—the gift of one sister to another.

The giver, a resident of Boston, recently signed necessary papers and paid the fee at the office of the Massachusetts University Extension Service at the State House. When she explained that it was a present for her sister, department officials said that, within their memory, no similar case had occurred at the office.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow or rain and warmer tonight, probably turning to rain and warmer Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; fresh to strong northeasterly winds, probably reaching gale force off the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Sunday; rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow tonight, probably turning to rain Sunday; slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds, becoming strong and reaching gale force; snow over the north and rain or snow over the south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	16	Minneapolis	20	24
Bermuda	70	64	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	30	28	New York	30	26
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	44	38
Helena	46	42	Philadelphia	28	26
Jacksonville	54	46	St. Louis	26	28
Kansas City	34	28	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	62	60	Washington	28	28
Miami	72	68			

A—6 p. m., E. S. T., Dec. 18.
B—Minimum, Dec. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:47 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 3:24 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 3:48 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

WPA 'Professionals' Protest Lower Rating

Boston News Today

Professionals Protest WPA Cut

Although protests by federal project workers against dismissal from professional projects and transfer to lower-paid, clerical jobs have flooded WPA headquarters here in the past month, it appeared today that the discharged artists, writers, musicians, and actors, would have to be content with their lot.

Following a meeting of more than 200 professional workers, representing the 832 dismissed, with State WPA Administrator Col. John J. McDonough at the Park Square Building last night, a complete report was sent to national officials today with no recommendations and no endorsements.

According to Colonel McDonough, this report is the most that can be done. The rest, he said, is up to Washington. He explained that the professional projects are under direction of the national administrator in Washington, and that any change in order must come from him.

In view of protests that workers discharged were really in need, Colonel McDonough this week placed all discharged workers on regular white collar projects on the regular WPA rolls.

Not content with this transfer, however, the delegation of professionals protested to the administrator last night that they preferred to be retained as actors and musicians, instead of filing clerks and typists. The group announced that the jobs would be accepted, but that the fight to regain their former jobs would not be dropped.

According to Colonel McDonough, these professional workers will not be put on the minimum relief wage of $55 a month, but will draw the intermediate wage of $65 given to clerical workers. On their federal project jobs the workers were receiving a maximum of $103 a month.

Heading the delegation last night were Joseph Lauber, organiser for the American Federation of Government Employees; Albert Pezzatti, president of the writers' union; Mischa Richter, representing the artists; Weldon Cale of the writers' union, and Leon Fields of the musicians' union.

Boston Postal Work Speeded Up

Assuming that many persons will address their holiday greeting cards and tie up packages over the week end, the post office is preparing to put approximately 2000 extra employees to work in the Boston postal district Monday.

Only 650 extra workers have been taken on so far, Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague explained today. Although mail carriage is 25 per cent ahead of last year, the rush which would justify putting a staff of 2600 extras to work has not been reached but is expected to be with the opening of the week.

The sale of U. S. savings bonds, the postmaster announced, is 78 per cent ahead of last year, up to the close of business Dec. 16. Money orders issued are 10 per cent ahead and money orders paid, 18.8 per cent.

In line with Christmas mailing, the postmaster explained, postal practice in regard to "postage due" as follows:

1. A letter bearing a 2-cent stamp, mailed into a 3-cent zone, is held at the post office. If there is a return address, the sender is notified that postage is due. In the absence of a return address, the addressee is notified that the letter is being held for a deficiency in postage.

2. Any letter bearing one "full rate"—three cents postage—but needing more postage, will be forwarded to the addressee immediately and the deficiency collected from the recipient of the letter. Postal authorities regard the payment of one full rate as intent on the part of the sender to comply with post-office regulations.

3. Packages usually carry the address of the sender. These will be hel dat the post office if postag is due and notice sent first to the sender.

Harvard Holiday Exodus Under Way

Suitcases were dug out. Bank accounts were attacked. The long distance telephone wires hummed. Christmas presents were bestowed on room-cleaners. Ticket offices felt the strain.

Why? Because today begins the Yuletide recess for some 3735 undergraduate students in Harvard College. The official University calendar says that vacation begins on Dec. 20, but, there being no classes on Sunday, thousands of Harvard's undergraduates jam plane, train, boat, bus, and cars, homeward bound.

Some more fortunate students, with no Saturday classes, left yesterday; some others, either from choice or the University ruling forbidding lower classmen to "cut" the last class before vacations, will see the thing through late this afternoon. But from this Sunday until the first Monday in January, the institution on the Charles will be 90 per cent vacant.

Harvard undergraduate enrollment lists men from each of the 48 states. The big majority of these men, with the exception of those living at great distances, will celebrate Christmas at home. However, only in a few cases will it be feasible for those coming from any of the 33 foreign nations represented at the university to go home for the two weeks. It is this skeleton guard, composed of those from Australia, Brazil, China, Greece, Hawaii, India, Iran, Russia, Siam, Syria, Turkey, Venezuela and other remote parts of the globe, which will keep a spark of life glowing around the yard and houses, although many in this category will vacation with friends near by.

There is no assigned work in the courses over the holidays. Nevertheless, freshmen are aware of the fact that after this recess comes the two-week reading period, closely followed by midyear examinations late next month. So many will use at least a portion of their scholastic respite to "catch up," hoping to thus make the road ahead somewhat less steep.

Chinese Arrested In Narcotics Drive

With the arraignment in Federal Court of three Chinese on charges of violating the Harrison Narcotics Act, the Government, in co-operation with Boston police, today began prosecution of the second drug ring exposed here within 24 hours.

The Chinese were held in substantial bail each for a hearing on Jan. 4, 1937, by United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman.

When the three defendants were arrested yesterday, narcotics valued at $10,000 were seized. Some of the drugs were contained in bags bearing air-mail stamps which had been cancelled on the Pacific coast. A quantity of unused air-mail stamps was also found.

Meanwhile, federal and city agents who brought about the arrest of 18 persons Thursday night in one of the most successful narcotic roundups this year prepared for further raids in Boston on dope establishments already under surveillance.

The round-up Thursday is declared by federal officials to have broken the back of a $1,000,000 nation-wide drug business. Eleven of the 18 arrested were arraigned yesterday and held in bail totaling $76,500.

Bay State Trooper Roosevelt's Guard

Personal bodyguard for James Roosevelt during his presidential campaigning in Massachusetts last October, Trooper Thomas E. Qualters of the Massachusetts State Police, today moved to the highest ranking of "personal bodyguards" in the United States, to take the place of the late "Gus" Gennerich, who passed on during the President's trip to South America. The appointment came because Trooper Qualters did such an efficient job for son James.

Up to the time that James started campaigning for his father, Trooper Qualters was better known to the public as a member of the police school graduating class of '33 and a halfback of no small renown on the Notre Dame football team which included the so-called "four horsemen." A star in his own right, Qualters got into the game only as a substitute because it was his misfortune to be lined up in competition for places against the four outstanding players of the game at that time. As a football coach he was successful at several schools.

But even football was not active enough for Qualters. So he took the examinations for state policeman in 1933 and by the time that James Roosevelt looked around for an alert bodyguard, Qualters was a well-seasoned trooper. Wherever James went, Qualters went also. A strong friendship developed which had much to do with his addition to the official Roosevelt family.

Liverpool Liner To Stop at Dublin

Dublin will be made a regular port of call on the Boston-Liverpool run of the Cunard White Star, Ltd., beginning April 17, local officials of the line announced today. The capital of the Irish Free State will be visited by five Cunard White Star vessels during the summer — the Samaria, Franconia, Carinthia, Laconia and Scythia. The service will alternate between Greencock (Scotland) and Dublin one week, and Galway and Belfast the next.

Rise in Milk Price Forecast For Consumers

Producers and Dealers to Meet in an Effort to Avert Price War

State Takes Hand

A one-cent increase in the price of milk to consumers appeared inevitable today as Massachusetts farmers carried their fight for higher farm revenues into the State House as a challenge to the New England Milk Producers Association.

On receiving the request of these farmers for a price rise, Joseph C. Cort, state milk adminstrator, called a meeting of all producer and dealer interests for Monday to discuss the possible effect of such a price rise on the stability of the dairy market.

Mr. Cort felt that the price rise was virtually assured, since it is seen as the best defense against possible disastrous price slashing which he believed might result from the prevalent N. E. M. P. A. strike against both the H. P. Hood Company and the Whiting Milk Companies.

N. E. M. P. A. officials declared today that Hood had been cut off from 47 per cent of its milk supply by representatives of the large-scale farm co-operative. But Hood officials denied that estimate today, declaring that their milk was still coming largely from normal sources.

Prepared to Oppose

The State Milk Control Board will introduce a new challenging note in the turbulent dairy field if it takes the initiative in price-fixing. There are consumer groups prepared to fight such action on the grounds that no government agency can dictate what the consumer shall pay for his milk.

Heretofore, the board, under Mr. Cort, has tactfully avoided the fixing of consumer prices as "an unsound practice to be employed only in an emergency." But with Mr. Cort removed last week from the board, although retained as administrator by the Governor, it was believed possible in farm circles that the board would not be averse to price-fixing. Mr. Cort today still maintained that price-fixing to the consumer should be avoided by the board, although he felt that the present situation was bordering upon an "emergency."

Give More Revenue

Both the Hood company and the Whiting companies had declared that the withdrawal of nonmembers of the N. E. M. P. A. from the milk pool which would automatically give the farmers more revenues for their own pockets, would not result in an increase in prices to consumer.

Yet with the demands of Massachusetts farmers for more money now growing louder, the Milk Control Board is asked to raise consumer prices in order to make the price rise possible to farmers. Thus once again, according to the Consumer Councils of Massachusetts, the consumer rather than the dealer is asked to shoulder the responsibility for increasing farm revenues.

Several dairy experts today said that Mr. Cort's stand against price-fixing by the board, "excepting in an emergency," had cost him his place on the board, clearly indicating that Governor Curley was definitely behind the move to strengthen the position of the Massachusetts farmer at all costs.

Only 15 Per Cent

Although situated so closley to the large Greater Boston market, the Massachusetts farmers hold control of no more than 15 per cent of the Boston milk supply. The N. E. M. P. A. farmers control most of the remaining 85 per cent. Governor Curley has claimed that the N. E. M. P. A. is "a racket dependent upon obtaining registration fes from the farmers."

Upon the results of an investigation of the N. A. A. M. P. A. activities now underway by aht Attorney General, the Governor will rest his pending campaign to life the Massachusetts farmer to a higher competitive position in relation to Briefly, the issue is, "Why should Massachusetts leading milk market be so completely monopolized by out-of-State farmers?"

Judges Facing Renewed Drive By Governor?

Newton Jurist Summoned to Confer With Curley Monday

Another Mentioned

Renewal of Governor Curley's once-abandoned drive against elderly judges loomed as possible today as he summoned Judge William P. Bacon of the Newton District Court to a conference on Monday to consider possible retirement of the judge on a pension.

The Governor said Judge Bacon had not been physically able to serve on the bench since last January. The Judge has been instructed to have his physician accompany him.

Another Judge Mentioned

For a time it appeared the Governor also would call another judge to appear before him on Monday. Having received a letter concerning Judge Elisha M. Stevens of Lynn, the Governor planned to summon that jurist but decided to study the situation carefully first.

The report about Judge Stevens was sent by William G. MacWilliams of Lynn who claimed the judge had been refused assignments by the presiding justice of the court. The letter was sent to William G. Hennessey, member of the Executive Council, and turned over to the Governor.

The Bacon and Stevens cases recall sharply Governor Curley's earlier plan to summon all judges over 70 years of age before the council to undergo mental and physical examinations. Those who could not pass such tests were to be ousted. Public criticism of the proposal was so strong the Governor retreated, stating he never had planned to go through with the examinations but had made the announcement solely to emphasize the fact that no pension system had been set up for judges. At the same time, he attempted to force through the Legislature a pension bill requiring justices 70 years or over to retire on full salary.

Followers Seek Posts

Only by compelling the retirement of judges can the Governor satisfy the desires of several political followers seeking permanent positions in judicial or court clerkship appointments.

The Governor will have a busy day if the Bacon conference is held Monday, for he also will preside at the public hearing on the latest Quabbin reservoir case. This concerns land damage claims of the Boston Duck Company and Palmer Mills, Inc., companies which are represented by Robert G. Dodge, Boston attorney.

Howard Ouster Dropped

Yesterday, too, the Governor had a busy day, making several important appointments and abandoning his potential removal proceedings against Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

The attack on Mr. Howard occurred when the council called a hearing to order the commission to return to three coal companies $19,500 in penalties exacted because

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Precedent Found for Curley In Last-Minute Appointments; Forced Removals Called New

Present Governor Criticized Ely for Filling Vacancies on Eve of New Administration; Similar Practice Followed by G. O. P.

A measure of criticism may be pointed toward Governor Curley because of his efforts to reward political followers by appointment to state positions. But his filling of every existing vacancy without regard to the meager appointive opportunities he is leaving the incoming Governor is not without precedent, although the extent or creating vacancies by forced removals is new in Massachusetts.

The precedent for outgoing Governors filling vacancies is found even in the long succession of Republican administrations but during the G. O. P. gubernatorial procession little public criticism was heard because reappointment of existing officials was the general practice. Even when Gov. Joseph B. Ely held office for four years he reappointed a majority of the existing department heads when their terms expired.

An extensive uproar over vacancy-filling by an outgoing Governor came in 1934, with Governor Ely was the outgoing chief executive and Mr. Curley the incoming Governor.

Governor Ely, a political foe of Governor Curley, despite the fact that both are Democrats, refused to leave a single major vacancy for the incoming Mr. Curley to fill Rather he engineered shifts to protect various officials from ouster by Governor Curley early in the latter's term.

It is recalled that Governor-elect Curley publicly denounced Governor Ely for filling all open positions, declaring it against public policy. He insisted the outgoing Governor should allow the positions to remain open so that the incoming chief executive could have a staff in office loyal to him.

Mr. Curley, however, in his present activity, appears to be taking a leaf from the book of his predecessor.

Probably the roots of the criticism against the Governor's appointive activities are embedded, however, in his early changing of the Executive Council from Republican to Democratic in character through the appointment of two Republican Councilors to other positions and the naming of Democrats to succeed them on the Council.

This changed the Council from 5 to 4 Republican to 6 to 3 Democratic, making victory possible for the Governor whenever he wished to force through an appointment. Had the Council continued as Republican—that is to say, stanchly Republican—the Governor's hands would have been tied many times and some of the ousted officials would still be in state service.

Edgar M. Mills

Maine Potato Crop Rises 47 Per Cent Above That of 1935

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The crop reporting board said today the value of Maine's potato crop was 47 per cent greater this year than in 1935.

The listed farm value of Maine potatoes for 1936 was $37,400,000, far greater than that in any other state. The value last year was $25,344,000. Production this year was given as 44,000,000 bushels, compared to 38,400,000 in 1935 and an average of 44,078,000 from 1928 to 1932.

The acreage harvested this year was given as 160,000, the same as that last year, while the average acreage between 1928 and 1932 was 175,000.

The value of New Hampshire's 1,666,000-bushel harvest this year was estimated at $1,999,000. Vermont raised 2,392,000 bushels, worth $2,751,000. Massachusetts raised 2,415,000 bushels, worth $2,656,000. Rhode Island's crop was 720,000 bushels, worth $864,000, and Connecticut's was 2,839,000 bushels, worth $3,549,000.

Cranberry Crop Grows

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today Massachusetts produced 360,000 barrels of cranberries this year and was the only state to show an extensive increase in this crop.

The crop was valued at $4,752,000 compared with $3,954,000 in 1935.

Textile Groups Of U. S. and Japan To Get Together

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Representatives of the cotton textile industry, preparing to leave for Japan to discuss competition in the American market with Japanese manufacturers, said today maintenance of American wage standards was not possible in the face of rising imports.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said he and four other representatives of the industry would attempt to solve the problem of an increasing influx of gray goods and velveteens by "friendly co-operation."

Dr. Murchison said they would tell leaders of the industry in Japan that "it is our belief the United States Government is not willing to forfeit its objectives—higher wages—on account of competitive imports."

"It is obvious to any individual," he said, "that the United States textile industry cannot pay wages eight times Japanese wages and produce goods in competition with Japanese goods unless some remedial measures are worked out."

Dr. Murchison said Japan was recognized as a principal purchaser of American raw cotton and the delegation visiting Japan "didn't want to jeopardize that."

Japan is doing "what all other young industrial nations have done in the same stage of development," he added. "There is no quarrel with Japan, there is just a problem to solve."

Besides Dr. Murchison, the group includes Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Cason Calloway of the Calloway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Harry L. Bailey, Wellington Sears Company, New York, and Harvey Kent, Exeter Manufacturing Company, Exeter, N. H.

They conferred with government officials before leaving for Japan

Another NRA Sought

ATLANTA, Dec. 18 (AP) — The Southern Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association approved today a resolution to be sent to President Rooosevelt asking that some form of a constitutional NRA be adopted to cover the entire textile industry.

Adoption of the resolution featured the opening session, which heard Normani Zolerzzi of Nashville, Tenn., point out that prison-made cloth and the demand of eastern corporations for tax-free sites in the South are the major problems confronting southern mills.

Songs of Grandfather's Day Printed at Brown University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19—Melodies that grew from the colorful life of early America on the plantations of the South, in Yankee villages and towns, and from war-time days in the colonies, have been assembled and reproduced from the originals in the Harris collection of American poetry and plays at Brown University.

The collection of 50 songs contains some of the best native American folk-ballads. The series has been republished in facsimile with explanatory notes by Prof. S. Foster Damon, curator of the Harris collection, assisted by Miss Susanna Matteson.

The reproduced collection, covering the period from 1759 to 1858, omits the work of Stephen Foster and compositions written at the time of the Civil War and afterwards, all of which is easily obtained, but covers a wide range of sentimental and humorous songs, folk-music, and legendary ballads.

The earliest songs published in facsimile are "Brave Wolfe" and "The Death of General Wolfe," written in 1759 concerning the British general who captured Quebec from the French. "Brave Wolfe" was a boyhood favorite of James Russell Lowell.

America's oldest patriotic air has been republished—"The Liberty Song," by John Dickinson, first heard in 1768. John Adams sung it at a dinner of the Sons of Liberty. The air was popular throughout the Revolution, together with "The American Hero," an inspirational war hymn.

"Burnt Cork" Melody

Described as "one of the oldest burnt cork melodies," "The Bonja Song," was written about 1820. The lighthearted ditty was adaptable to the ancestor of the modern banjo—a gourd hollowed out and strung.

The song introduced a vogue for Negro music, accelerated by "Coal Black Rose" in 1827, the first great negro comic love-song, describing the adventures of Sambo. It was followed by "Jim Crow," the first song to introduce negro dancing to the stage and the first American song to make a hit abroad. "Jim Crow" presented the Negro sympathetically.

Negro Songs Popular

Chronologically through the 1840's other representative negro songs appear in the Harris collection's reproductions, such as "Clare de Kitchen," "Zip Coon," parent of "Turkey in the Straw"; "Ole Tars River," "Tell Me Josey, Whar You Bin," "De Boatman's Dance," "Lubly Fan," source of "Buffalo Gals," and "De Floating Scow." Most of the music is decorated with colorful caricatures.

Ballads include "Corn Cobs," or "Yankee Notions," published about 1834. It is a folk-development of the earliest version of "Yankee Doodle." Another is "A Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew," which appeared in 1837 after springing from a sea chanty phrase. Whimsy in a boarding house is found in "Henrietta," a song of 1848.

Amoskeag Records Go to University Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 19—Students of economics and sociology at the University of New Hampshire will now have the benefit of the complete employment, production, cost and labor records of the liquidated Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which have been given to the Hamilton Smith Library at the university by the trustees in bankruptcy.

The records of what was said to be the world's largest textile plant will provide research material for social and economic studies. Included are operating records covering many years and more than 70,000 employees. Files and cabinets have been furnished by Amoskeag Industries, Inc., which now owns all the physical assets of the former manufacturing company.

The sociology department has not as yet worked out plans for the use of the material in research work, but social research students throughout the country have already denoted a keen interest in the records of the company which have been turned over to the university library.

Quabbin Case Damage Claim Facing Delay

Dever Indicates Awards Will Be Governed by Court Action

$1,000,000 Asked

Concerns Are Facing Loss Due to Divergence of Water Supply

Indications that no settlements for damages, which might be caused by the Ware-Swift river project, will be made until after the gubernatorial term of Gov. James M. Curley expires were given by Attorney General Paul A. Dever today. This indication was contained in the Attorney General's declarations that no payments should be made until the merits of the claims are settled by the courts.

Mr. Dever's attitude became known immediately following Governor Curley's decision to hold a special public hearing Monday afternoon on the claim of two concerns that they will suffer $1,000,000 loss when water is diverted in 1940 for the Quabbin reservoir.

Dramatic Situation

The claim for damages and the Governor's interest in it broke with dramatic suddenness during the week and became the outstanding political development of both the State House and Boston's City Hall as Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association and others voiced their concern over the possibility of a hasty settlement without examination by engineers, judgment by courts, or even the revealing searchlight of a public hearing.

First word of the claims came last Tuesday when Robert G. Dodge, Boston lawyer, called upon the Governor. Present during the meeting was Daniel H. Coakley, councilor from the fourth district. The meeting was not without its elements of drama. The Governor and Mr. Dodge had long been political foes. Mr. Dodge had been identified with the proceedings which resulted in the disbarment of Mr. Coakley.

$1,000,000 Asked

Mr. Dodge represented the Boston Duck Company and the Palmer Mills. He was interested in protecting his clients from loss caused by the eventual diversion of some of their water rights. He wanted $1,000,000 in settlement. The sum of $1,650,000 at one time had been mentioned as the amount of the settlement desired, so it was logical that the Governor might register interest in a lower offer.

But no sooner did the purpose of Mr. Dodge's visit become known than a hue and cry was raised. Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, bluntly called such a settlement a raid. Mayor Mansfield yesterday contacted Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Water Commission, under whose direction the great water project comes, and Mr. Hultman assured the Mayor that before any payment were consummated engineers from the commission and from the affected firms would meet and would go over the claims. Following the meeting of the engineers, Mr. Hultman promised, a public hearing would be called at which the views of all interested parties might be aired. The Mayor was content.

Hardly, however, had the Mayor disclosed the outcome of his conversation with Mr. Hultman than Governor Curley blandly announced the public hearing would be held Monday afternoon in the State House. The Governor said he would himself preside and that members of the Executive Council would be present to hear the views expressed.

To observers, it appeared that the Governor was, to say the least, hasty in calling the meeting. It gave his political enemies opportunity to charge that the Governor for some reason appeared too eager to settle the matter before his term ends on Jan. 1.

To such contentions the Governor simply replied, "The unfair publicity which has been given to the activity of a reputable citizen (Mr. Dodge) seeking merely the opportunity to present his claims to the Water Supply Board, together with the unjust attacks on members of the Executive Council by certain persons appears to justify the holding of a public hearing to get at the facts."

Asked if Attorney General Dever had been invited to Monday's public hearing, the Governor in an offhand manner answered, "Mr. Dever may come to the hearing if he is interested."

It was recalled that it was Mr. Dever who only last summer blocked the payment of $400,000 to certain Quabbin contractors for what was then described as "extra work."

Today the Attorney General made it clear that he will be present Monday. His interest in the case with the legal obstacles which he undoubtedly could throw in the way of immediate settlement was greeted today as the chief hope of those who oppose the payment before all avenues of examination have been pursued to their logical and unhurried conclusion.

Recognizing the Governor's penchant for turning concentrated criticism aside with deft action, State House and City Hall observers today could not refrain from speculating on what may come from the Monday hearing. One view was that Governor Curley and Mr. Coakley may paint themselves as opposed to the Monday hearing and insist that they scheduled the hearing so rapidly because they wanted to assure the public that such payments would be defeated while the Governor was still in office.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villain," a comedy by Frederic Hughes, featuring Elizabeth Hendrick, Evelyn Dorn and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

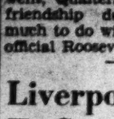
SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert. Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diana Gaylen and J. Charles Gilbert. 8:20.

Movies

BOSTON — "Bird of Children," adapted from novel "In His Steps," by Charles M. Sheldon. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: "Riviera Follies." Ben Marden's revue.

UNIVERSITY — Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew in "The Devil Is a Sissy." 1:00, 4:30, 8:35. Also "Rose Bowl," with Eleanor Whitney. 1:40, 5:50, 9:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Spain in Revolt," "Deadly Females," "Sport in the Alps," "Three Stooges," latest newsreels and other shorts.



COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Magnificent Brute," with Victor McLaglen. 2, 5:30, 9:00. Also "Ladies in Love," featuring Janet Gaynor, Constance Bennett, Loretta Young and Simone Simon. 3:35, 8:30, 9:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Isle of Peril," with Humphrey Bogart, Margaret Lindsay and Donald Woods. Fenway: 2:30, 6:50, 7:45, 10:30. Paramount: 12:35 p. m., 1:50, 3:50, 6:00, 8:40. Also "The Captain's Kid," featuring Our Gang Kiddies, Errol Jason and May Robson. Fenway: 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 8:00. Paramount: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:10, 9:40.

TREMONT—Franchot Tone and Jean Harlow in "Suzy," 9:05 a. m., 12:34, 3:25, 6:45, 9:56. Also Fred Stone and Jean Parker in "Farmer in the Dell," 9:45, 11:37 a. m., 1:40, 5:18, 8:37.

MEMORIAL — "Rembrandt," starring Charles Laughton. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky conductor, Howard Goding, soloist. 8:15.

NORTH END WPA PAGEANT—Christmas pageant with the North End Community Chorus, Mme. Emilio Ippolito, conductor, Michelangelo School center, Charter Street. 8.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY—Christmas Country Dance Party, Carols. Pilgrim Road, Brookline. 8.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL — The Handel and Hayden Society presents George Frederick Handel's "Messiah." Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Soloists: Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Frans Treisger, tenor; Walter Kidder, bass, and Elsie Lovell Hankins, contralto. 8:15.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (Lecture Hall) —Christmas program by Carolyn King Hunt, pianiste, assisted by Constance Josselyn, contralto; Pelham Cook, harpist; Hortense Creed Railsback, reader, and Norman Soderajerna, violinist. 8.

ROSLINDALE WPA DRAMATICS — West Roxbury Community Theater presents "Hansel and Gretel." American Legion Hall, Belgrade Avenue. 3.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist; Richard Burgin, violinist; Jean Bedetti, violoncellist. Fenway Court. 3.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station for Wakefield Junction. 10:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Wilfred Husband on "Toward a New Far East Policy." Corner of Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Dr. Alfred Adler on "Failures in Social Life, Work and Love." Music. 7:45.

SAINT NICHOLAS CLUB — Fifth annual presentation of "Christ Child in Bethlehem." Brookline Street Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Bradford Williams on the "Old Corn Place in Waltham." Illustrated. 6.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Boston Concert Singers, William Dolan conducting. Y. M. C. A., City Square. 3:15.

Monday

HOTEL LENOX—Sixth in a series of lectures on "Backstage With the News" by Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretation of current events. How to read a newspaper. 8:15.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table Christmas Party. "The Coing Wise Man," narrated by Clara A. Stackhouse. Illustrated. Carols.

What's Going On in the Arts

Homage to MacDowell

Yesterday was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Edward MacDowell, and Dr. Koussevitsky honored his memory by making his Second Piano Concerto, in D minor, the centerpiece of the ninth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season.

MacDowell is the most considerable figure in the history of American endeavor in the field of creative music. He had the rare and indispensable gift of melody. His technical mastery is indisputable. The first American to achieve wide fame as a composer, he was a champion of the American artist; not, however, because this hypothetical person was an American but because he was an artist. MacDowell's idea was that there was no reason Americans should not be artists, but that they should not be acclaimed as artists if they had nothing but their Americanism to recommend them. This is a very different policy from that of those who are eager to cry "A genius," on the appearance of every talent.

MacDowell's output was substantial. His opus numbers in Grove run to 62. He was primarily a composer for the piano, but he also wrote two suites for orchestra, several symphonic poems, two piano concertos and a Romance for cello and orchestra. Yet his name seldom appears nowadays on symphony programs. The Boston orchestra last played music of his in 1932, in honor of the twenty-fifth aniversary of the founding of the MacDowell Colony at Peterboro, N. H. Dr. Koussevitzky then chose the early poems, "Hamlet" and "Ophelia." This Concerto in D minor was last played in Symphony Hall in 1919, by (of all people) Leo Ornstein. Many people consider the "Indian" Suite MacDowell's most characteristic orchestral work. It was last heard in Boston in 1917.

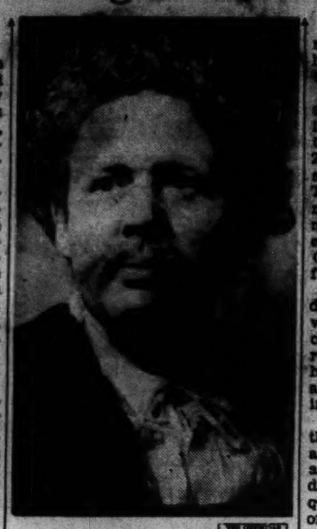
MacDowell was a lyricist, a poet in tone. Much of his early training and practice in his art was in Germany, and it was natural that he should be imbued with the characteristics of the German Romantic school. The Second Piano Concerto, undoubtedly one of his best works, reflects these characteristics markedly. It was well chosen for this anniversary.

It was also well played by Howard Goding. Boston pianist and member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music. Mr. Goding's technical facility is well known, but it is remarkable that a man in early middle age should enter so completely into the romantic mood of this score. The accompaniment was in keeping and there was much applause for the music and its performers.

It was a big day for Boston musicians at Symphony Hall, for Dr. Koussevitzky led off with Arthur Foote's Suite in E major for string orchestra. Mr. Foote, dean of Boston composers, likewise has the lyric gift. The material of this suite is very ingratiating, and its handling is deft and charming. Mr. Foote, who was present and who received an ovation, surely never heard a better performance of his music than was given yesterday. Dr. Koussevitzky conducted with the greatest devotion, and the magnificent string choirs never revealed a more glorious tone or a more amazing flexibility.

The concert closed with the Brahms Fourth Symphony. Hearing it again, one's wonder grew that Mr. Massine or anybody else should have the impertinence to explain it to us by means of the ballet.

L. A. S.



Charles Laughton in the title role of the film, "Rembrandt," which remains a second week at the Keith Memorial Theater

New Motion Pictures

The shanty-boat dwellers of the Mississippi had, as far as we know, gone unnoticed by Hollywood until the making of "Benjo on My Knee," which opened at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. It is reasonable to assume that such an odd group of people might furnish easily as much dramatic color as the cowboys, the Kentucky mountaineers, the Down-Easters or even those familiar mythical movie characters of the "deep South." Somehow, with the shanty-boaters, Twentieth Century Fox seems to have fallen down on the job.

According to Darryl F. Zanuck and his co-workers, Island 21, on the Mississippi, is populated by a small, homogeneous group who distrust "land folks" and have a tedious facility for getting into trouble. Ernie Holley (Joel McCrea), a belligerent river dweller, marries Pearl (Barbara Stanwyck), "furrin" girl, knocks a "land" man overboard for kissing her and then lights out under the false impression that he has committed murder. Ernie develops the wanderlust and, in révolt, Pearl goes to New Orleans and is soon followed by Newt Holley (Walter Brennan) and Buddy Ebsen. They are all remarkably talented and become the hits of a New Orleans café. It's like that.

Ernie returns finally—it was only another six months, but it seemed like nine—wrecks the café and then the river folk all go back to Island 21 to resume their normal lives of singing and dancing and fighting. The film could have been pleasant musical comedy but is spoilt by the melodramatics. The acting is generally good, Messrs. Brennan, Ebsen (who is tops) and Helen Westley furnishing the bright spots.

The stage show features a tap dancing rope twirler, Borah Minevitch and his "Harmonica Rascals," chorus dancing and a dog act which reminded us once more of the disheartening fact that people are still allowed to make a living by exploiting helpless creatures.

"Bengal Tiger," which appears on the screens of the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters this week, is an inexcusable and brutal melodrama, starring Barton MacLane. We quote Welford Beaton, veteran editor of the Hollywood Spectator: "This picture will appeal strongly to all except people with instincts of decency . . . I would suggest that in each community an effort be made to enlist the support of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in an effort to prevent the showing of 'Bengal Tiger.'" By way of a palliative, "Reunion," with the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and others, supplies sugar sweetness.

J. D. B.

Stage and Music Notes

The anticipated 10-day visit to Boston of the Metropolitan Opera Company is now officially announced. The engagement runs from April 1 to 10, with nine evening performances and three matinees. The Boston Opera Association will announce the repertory later.

"Blossom Time," which is temporarily closing tonight at the Shubert, will reopen Christmas night at the Boston Opera House for a indefinite run at lowered prices.

On the same night, "Frederika," the Lehár operetta, will open at the Shubert.

"Jane Eyre," latest Guild offering, with Katharine Hepburn, will open Dec. 28 at the Colonial.

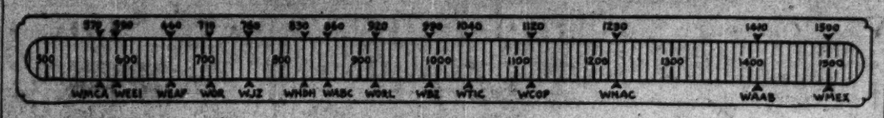
On the same evening "Boy Meets Girl" will return for an additional week at the Plymouth.

The new Cohan-Harris production, "Fulton of Oak Falls," will tenant the Plymouth for a week beginning Jan. 4.

Springfield Wins Again

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity basketball team increased its winning streak to four straight at the expense of a somewhat leg-weary Villanova combine here last night, winning 32-22. The aggressive defense of the Maroons hurried the Villanova cagers to the point where the Wildcats left themselves open for quick breaks, especially in the first half when Springfield compiled an 18-4 lead. Nuttall's scoring and Lawler's passing featured.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Framingham State Teachers.	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Fifty Years of American Literature"; speakers	Sports reports; records
5:15 College Glee Club	Hollywood High Hatters	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Sports reports; records
5:30 "Drama of the Skies"	"Merry-Go-Round"; variety		Sports reports; records
5:45 Eton Boys, quartet	"Merry-Go-Round"; variety		Sports reports; records
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15 Studio musicale	Veterans of Foreign Wars	"Listen to Alice"; soloist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
6:45 Saturday Night Swing Club;	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Senator Samuel Wragg	Sport reports
7:00 soloists; orchestra	Message of Israel: address, Dr.	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	Mary Woolley	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 Band concert; mixed chorus;	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems," dramatic sketch	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
7:45 Indian legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee		Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:00 "Salute" program	Ed Wynn; Ruth Etting; Graham McNamee; orch.	Saturday Night Party, variety, with Major Bowes; Tom Howard; Jane Pickens; soloists; Grofe's Orchestra	"Benay Venuta's Program"; vocal soloists; Charioteers Quartet; Embassy Trio; vocal ensemble; orchestra
8:15 "America Dances"; record	Meredith Willson's Orchestra;		
8:30 Revue: Ed Thorgerson; vocalists; Kay Kyser's Orch.	vocal group; soloists		
8:45			
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; John McCormack; popular orchestra	National Barn Dance: "Vic and Sade"; Henry Burr;	"Snow Village" sketch	"The Situation in China"
9:15 Disabled Veterans program:	vocal trio; Hot Shots; male	"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30 talks; musical program	trio; Uncle Ezra	"Chateau"; Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Jack	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; trio; orchestra	From Buenos Aires: speakers; soloists; concert orchestra	Heitman, champion speller; soloists; chorus; orchestra	George Harris's Orchestra
10:15			"Stars Over Manhattan"
10:30 "The World Dances"; Lud Gluskin and his orchestra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; music	Joe Haymes's Orchestra
10:45	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra		Joe Haymes's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	George Hall's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Frank Dailey's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church service	Southernaires: quartet	Natural science dramatizations: orchestra	Colonial News Service
12:15 Hawaiian orchestra	Southernaires: quartet	"Jolly Time Bill": music	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; vocal soloists	Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital			vocal soloists
1:00 "The World Entertains"	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; vocal soloists	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15 Piano Club program	"Our Neighbors": informal home interviews	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30 Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-		Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods";
1:45 loists; vocal trio		quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00 Disabled Veterans' Christmas	Magic Key: Gertrud Wettergren; Edward Johnson; Bill	"Beneath the Surface"; talk; Landt Trio and White	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15 Stocking Program; talks;	Robinson; Robert Benchley;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	Frank Dailey's Orchestra
2:30 musical program	others; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Men of Destiny"; sketch
2:45 LaPrade travelogue; organ			"Men of Destiny"; sketch
3:00 New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John	"Your English"	Metropolitan Opera Auditions: soloists; orchestra	"Concert of Singing Stars"; vocalists and organist
3:15 Barbirolli, conductor;	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	"Symphonietta"; recording
3:30 Rudolf Serkin, pianist	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Charles Wallace's Orchestra
3:45	Studio programs		
4:00 Deems Taylor, comment'r	Talk: Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; male quartet	"Fraternity House Party"; recorded program	Walter Smith's Band
4:15 New York Philharmonic-			Walter Smith's Band
4:30 Symphony Orchestra, John	"Bible Stories"; sketch, "A	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
4:45 Barbirolli, conductor	Child Is Born"	organist and violinist	instrumental soloists
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15 dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	drama, "Dora"
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; reports	National amateur hour; Benny	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:15 Grier and his orchestra	"Moonlight Serenaders"	Rubin; orchestra	drama, "Dora"
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour"; classical
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	recorded concert
7:00 News; musical program	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack, Benny; Andy Devine;	Colonial News Service
7:15 Musical program	cert orchestra	Kenny Baker; orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard";
7:30 Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley; special fea-	Fireside Recital; vocalists	piano, harpsichord; orch.
7:45 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	tures; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Jeannette Mac-	Musical Comedy Revue: H.	"So you Want to Be an	"Music for Today"; Morton
8:15 Donald; orchestra	Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Gould; vocalist
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Parkyakarkus;	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song	"So You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatizations	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour;	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round;	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:15 Jascha Heifetz, violinist;	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:30 symphony orchestra, Josef	rieties; Bob Lawrence; Ma-	American Album of Familiar	Pop concert: Lucas's Orchestra
9:45 Iturbi, conductor	rion; King's Men; soloist	Music; soloists; orchestra	Pop concert: Lucas's Orchestra
10:00 "Community Sing"; studio	Edwin C. Hill; guestspot;	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Let's Visit"; informal micro-
10:15 chorus, New English Sing-	Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	Rapee, conductor; Rose	phone interviews
10:30 ers, guest soloists	Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Re-	Bampton, soprano;	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
10:45 Talk, "Issues of Spain"	membrance program	1000-voice mixed chorus	Network program

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

"The Monitor Views the News"

1:45 WBZ 990kc
4:00 WORL 920kc
5:00 WBZ 990kc

Shortwave

1:45 W1XK 9.57mc
5:00 W1XK 9.57mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Dinner and After

6:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "Gold Diggers."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl comedian; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; Ruth Etting, soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Christmas party in Chicago NBC studio.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Opening night at the Metropolitan Opera.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "What Do You Think?"; experimental forum on controversial subjects, from Chicago.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

Behind the Microphone

Sponsored shortwave programs, contemplated by the National Broadcasting Company, are expected to open a new field of revenue for the network. Through its new tie-ups with Central and South America NBC expects to launch inside of a year programs by American advertisers specially addressed to those regions.

While there have been sponsored programs before on short waves, most of them have been on a relay basis alone without special overtures to any section of the world. Now the message is expected to be directed to certain countries to the south. WJZ's shortwave transmitter W3-XAL at Bound Brook, N. J., will relay these proposed sponsored programs on a beam antenna directed to the southeast.

Performers lined up for the projected commercial shortwave series so far are Vaughn DeLeath (incidentally an early radiocast star), the Three Silhouettes, girl vocal trio, and Joseph Littau's orchestra. On Mondays a Spanish film publication is preparing a series of guest movie star appearances, comments and film news. Scheduled also are Margo of "Winterset" and Carmen Castello, wife of Xavier Cugat, Spanish orchestra leader.

* * *

Following are some outstanding features from the well-filled radio schedules on Sunday:

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., with Viola Philo, soprano, and Jan Pearce, tenor. Program features: Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," Miss Philo; "Where Ere You Walk," Mr. Pearce; Dvorak "Carneval," overture, Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," by orchestra.

Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m., in a pre-opera program presenting Gertrud Wettergren, Edward Johnson and Marcia Devanport; also Robert Benchley, Bill Robinson and Bobby Breen.

BBC Singers, CBS Network, 2 p. m., English broadcasting system "house" ensemble in program of carols and madrigals, from London. Tune WABC.

"Christmas at Sea," CBS Network, 2:30 p. m., in which two old "sail" captains will relate some of their Yule celebrations on the high seas. Tune WABC.

Metropolitan Opera Auditions, WNAC, 3 p. m., presenting Phil Duey, baritone, and Paula Heminghaus, contralto, radio soloists.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 3 p. m., John Barbirolli, conductor, with Rudolf Serkin, pianist. Program: Overture-Bret Harte (James); Concerto No. 1 in D Minor (Brahms), with soloist; German Dances (Schubert-Weber); "Le Coq d'Or"-suite (Rimsky-Korsakoff).

"We the People," WBZ, 5 p. m., presenting dramatic reunion of mother and son who haven't met since she surrendered him to a charitable institution 22 years ago.

Jack Benny, WNAC, 7 p. m., presenting Andr Devine, comedian, as guest artist, with regular cast.

Nelson Eddy and Jeannette MacDonald, WEEI, 8 p. m., in joint recital, featuring songs from "Naughty Marietta."

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, WEEI, 9 p. m., with symphony orchestra and chorus conducted by José Iturbi. Program: "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger," Wieniawski's Polonaise in D Major, "Estrellita," "Valse Bluette" and "Flight of the Bumble Bee," played by Mr. Heifetz; Prelude to "Lohengrin" (Wagner), Pastoral Symphony from "The Messiah" (Handel), by orchestra; Christmas selections by chorus.

Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties, WBZ, 9:15 p. m., in popular program. Sponsor tries "trailer" feature in movie fashion to announce new radio show, a sketch by Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

Symphony orchestra, WNAC, 10 p. m., Erno Rapee, conductor, in Christmas concert, with Rose Bampton, soloist, and employees' chorus of 100 voices from Flint, Mich. Program of religious and holiday nature.

"Community Sing," WEEI, 10 p. m., presenting special carol concert by New English Singers, mixed sextet.

* * *

A survey of Monday's schedules brings forth the following features:

"News Through a Woman's Eyes," WEEI, 2 p. m., presenting backstage opera comment, and story of "The Cradle," well-known Chicago foundling home, by Kathryn Cravens.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, WBZ, 3 p. m., Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. Program: Berlioz "Roman Carnival" Overture; Mozart Serenade, No. 9; Glasounoff Serenade; Wagner "Huldigung's March."

"Modern Masters," CBS network, 3:30 p. m., present review of modern Viennese composers by Dr. Paul Pisk, pianist and musicologist.

International Christmas Greetings, NBC-Red Network, 4:30 p. m., in which children of Washington diplomatic corps will greet their homeland in native tongue.

"Let's Talk It Over," NBC-Blue Network, 5 p. m., women's program, presenting accounts of Christmas customs in other lands.

"Bambi," WBZ, 8 p. m., in which she returns home to her home town for the holidays.

Richard Crooks, tenor, WNAC, 8:30 p. m., with Margaret Speaks, chorus and orchestra in program of holiday tone.

Richard Himber's orchestra, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., presenting Ruth Etting as guest soloist.

"Radio Theater," WEEI, 9 p. m., presenting Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in special musical comedy, "Gold Diggers."

Jack Pearl, WBZ, 9:30 p. m., in which "Junior," a "chip off the old block" (Sharlie), continues to heckle the "Baron." Tommy Dorsey "swings" number "That's a Plenty."

Chrisimas party, WNAC, 10 p. m., offered by the sponsors of this Monday night period to 400 Chicago children gathered in NBC studio with help of Salvation Army.

Metropolitan Opera "First Night," WBZ, 10:15 p. m., presenting brief "look-in" at the first night of new season with interviews and style descriptions.

"What Do You Think," WEEI, 10:30 p. m., first of four experimental discussion programs on controversial subjects presenting views by "man in the street," Prof. John Eberhart, of Northwestern, who is chairman of the forums, and students, from Professor Eberhart's home in Chicago.

A. D. H.

Snow Train Gains In Popularity As Sport Conveyance

Trains, automobiles, airplanes, boats—all these modes of transportation are being pressed into service this season to transport the thousands of winter sports fans to their favorite snow playgrounds.

Many sport lovers take week-end hops via the air route to distant Canadian centers; others jump into their individual automobiles that they may skip about from one place to another; some take an ocean liner for a month's sojourn in Switzerland; while the popular means for most winter fans is the Sunday, or week-end snow train, which has come to be such an interesting feature of the northern winter.

Any large railroad terminal that serves these northern snow belts in the capacity of running snow trains is usually a place of much hilarity and exuberance prior to the departure of the train. Here reds—greens—blue—yellows . . . every color of the rainbow are shown in plus fours, caps, mittons, stockings and coats—skis, snowshoes and skates are carried awkwardly, but good naturedly by these snow enthusiasts.

Then the train is boarded. Old friends meet, new friends made. After the train starts its long journey, regardless of the many hours of travel, time flees quickly. Occupants of each car quickly gather into groups and furnish all kinds of amusing entertainment. Some join in song accompanied by a chap who blows with billowed cheeks on a wheezing harmonica; while others, a bit more industrious, wax their skis and repair their winter equipment. Laughter rings continually throughout the train and even the hardened conductors are forced to smile at the happy groups.

When the destination is reached all pile out, eager to try their skill on near-by hills. The train parks on a siding, and while the snow enthusiasts are taking spills and speeding down hills, chefs are preparing appetizing meals in the dining car.

Although many pack their own lunches and cook them over a fire out-of-doors, others come to the diner for their luncheon and to get warm. When the afternoon sun sinks behind the mountains, then groups of happy but weary skiers and snowshoers begin to drift in from their long afternoon of strenuous recreation. Some are covered from head to foot with snow, the tell-tale marks of many tumbles in its flaky softness.

Finally the last of the stragglers are on board. The village folks have gathered at the station to see them off. Everyone settles comfortably for the long ride home. From various sections in the cars songs drift down the aisle. The engine whistles, the conductor cries "All 'Board," and the snow train heads for home.

History Made By Hanover In Ski Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 19—"Why all the excitement over skiing?"

That's what residents of this New Hampshire community would like to know.

And when they are told that "every one is doing it this year," they merely smile and offer the information that we've been doing it for years."

Which is true.

Organized skiing started in Hanover in 1909 with the formation of the Dartmouth Outing Club. Students from far and wide have learned skiing at Dartmouth for 26 years and returned to their home communities with enthusiasm, giving the sport widespread impetus in this country. Inquiry concerning American ski clubs will in perhaps half the cases reveal that a Dartmouth man was among early promoters.

There are at least 1700 skiers in Hanover, students and local residents combined. This is more than half the census figure for Hanover's population (3043 in 1930). This contrasts with visiting skiers, who number about a hundred each winter week end.

A short talk with Dan Hatch, graduate manager of the Dartmouth Outing Club, further substantiates the foregoing. He says that the first downhill ski race in the United States was held by the D. O. C. in the spring of 1927 at Mount Moosilauke, and was won by Charlie Proctor, then a Dartmouth undergraduate; that the first slalom race in this country was held at the Hanover golf links; and that the first ski tramway in America, with overhead cable and hooked handles was built last year at Oak Hill.

Amoskeag Co. to Pay $1.50 on Common Stock

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 19 (AP)—The Amoskeag Company, former holding company of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and holder of more than $3,000,000 in the manufacturing company's bonds and a substantial block of common stock, will pay $1.50 on its common stock in 1937, it announced today. Directors of the company declared two 75-cent dividends for next year, one payable Jan. 4 to stock of record Dec. 26, 1936, and the other, July 2, to stock of record June 19.

This year, the January dividend was 50 cents and the July payment, 75. For the past three years the company, which holds a long list of miscellaneous securities, has been paying $1.25 a year on the common stock. The company also declared two regular semi-annual preferred dividends of $2.25 each, with the same payable dates as the common dividends.

Judges

(Continued from Page 9)

of alleged delivery of poor coal to state institutions. After the hearing, the Governor strongly hinted he would remove Mr. Howard as chairman. The plan was to reappoint George E. Murphy, state comptroller and member of the commission, and name him chairman in place of Mr. Howard.

Yesterday, however, the Governor reappointed Mr. Murphy as state comptroller, and failed to name him chairman of the commission. Later he said Mr. Howard would stay on as chairman "as far as I am concerned."

Council May Act

Under pressure for an explanation, the Governor said, "Of course, the council might take action against him." When a reporter said, "But the council can't act unless you submit some recommendation to them," the Governor answered, "Well, they might pass an order for the removal of Mr. Howard, which I might have to consider."

Francis X. Quigley, assistant secretary, is the latest member of the Governor's office staff to obtain a lucrative State position. Yesterday, the Governor announced Mr. Quigley will be appointed confidential advisor to George J. Cronin, State purchasing agent. The salary was reported as $5000 a year.

At the same time, the Governor announced he will appoint all members of his official family to State positions before he retires from office. Among those still unappointed are William Murphy, assistant secretary; Joseph Coppenrath, assistant messenger; Robert Gallagher, assistant messenger, and Alfred Smith, assistant secretary.

Given State Positions

Already entrenched in other positions are John H. Backus, assistant secretary, and now director of the securities division; Edmond J. Hoy, chief secretary and just sworn in as clerk of the Boston Municipal Court; Frank Pedonti, executive messenger and now member of the State milk control board; Frank Kane, assistant secretary and now associate commissioner of public works, and Alfred Sartorilli, assistant messenger, who three days ago became special justice in the Woburn District Court.

Early in the day, Governor Curley announced the shift of Abraham C. Webber from membership of the State board of tax appeals to chairmanship of the State public utilities commission. However, a hitch occurred when the council postponed confirmation action for a week. To some, this postponement means Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley may change his mind and take the public utilities commission chairmanship. This action would return Mr. Webber to the tax appeal board.

The appointment of Dr. John V. Thuot of New Bedford to succeed Dr. James V. May as superintendent of the Boston State Hospital was announced by the Governor.

League Fosters Paris Exhibit Of Country Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League of Nations is to figure in the Paris Exposition planned for 1937. The general undertaking is called an International Exhibition of Arts and Technique in Modern Life, but one section of it will be an International Exhibition of Rural Housing. It is here that the League has taken advantage of the opportunity to stage its own show.

The purpose is to reveal the results of the inquiry into the living conditions and housing of rural populations in Europe. The League has been carrying out a survey with the assistance of the principal institutes in each country.

Series of Exhibits

There will be a series of national exhibits, each country being free to send whatever contribution it pleases, provided it conforms to the general scheme. There will, however, be three main divisions: the dwelling house; its dependencies; its surroundings—that is, the rural community of which each farm and dwelling forms a component part, or in which it participates in general activities for the promotion of public welfare.

Rural isolation is being broken down. There are now all the commodities of the town in the village, and facilities of communication bring the inhabitant into contact with his fellows. Modern inventions have carried to him the entertainment of the town, and the loneliest farmhouse can "listen in."

Combating Isolation

The League announces that its exhibition at Paris is "designed to show the efforts required to combat the isolation of the village and its inhabitants, as well as to provide against the attraction of the town and the consequent depopulation of the countryside. In this way it will seek to demonstrate and promote the improvement of rural life in both its technical and its social aspects."

The Secretary General, Joseph A. C. Avenol, has therefore forwarded a preliminary scheme for the International Rural Housing Exhibition to the various governments, inviting them to consider how they may take part in this demonstration of rural living.

Quincy Mayor to Ask New City Buildings In Inaugural, Jan. 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 19—Request for a city building program for Quincy will be the keynote of his inaugural address, Jan. 4, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin announced today. Recently re-elected by a large majority, Mayor Burgin will emphasize the need for a new central fire station. The Mayor declared that he will urge immediate council action, and seek to have the work done as a WPA project.

Recommendation of appointment of a commission to study reputed need of a new city hall, it slocation, and type of building, will also be made in the speech, the Quincy Executive said. The commission's report should be completed in a year, he added, in order to be included on ballots of 1938.

Congressional Tie Brings N. H. Order For Second Recount

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19 (AP)—The New Hampshire State Ballot Law Commission today ordered a second recount of the vote in the first congressional district, which resulted in a tie between Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, and Alphonse Roy, Democrat. After the previous recount, the commission ruled Mr. Roy was elected by 17 votes, but Mr. Jenks protested several ballots in the town of Newton.

The latest ruling followed a conference by the commission with counsel for both candidates. About 105,000 votes were cast in the first congressional district and it was expected that at least a week would be required to complete the recount.

The commission ruling came while consideration was being given to claims of Mr. Jenks that he was deprived of 34 ballots cast in the town of Newton. The ballots cannot be found. Immediately after the election the secretary of state officially announced Mr. Jenks had polled 51,920 votes and Mr. Roy 51,370. Mr. Roy at once sought a recount, which resulted in the first congressional tie in the country in 110 years. There were 108 disputed ballots at the time of the recount and it was on an inspection of these that the Ballot Law Commission gave the seat to Mr. Roy.

There are times when something may be truly "gorgeous" . . . but if one uses that word over and over again, applying it indiscriminately to persons, places, and things, it fails to register even when it may accurately express the thought. Mere vocal emphasis will not offset the weakness of words dulled by over use.

Sharpen your speech—increase your ability to express ideas forcefully, clearly, and intelligently by building up your vocabulary. It's not difficult to do with a dictionary as easy to use as the Funk & Wagnalls Desk Standard Dictionary.

The Desk Standard Dictionary is both inexpensive and authoritative. It is based on the same plan as the famous Unabridged Standard Dictionary. A feature of great importance is its placing of all terms in one alphabetical order. There are no separate appendices to confuse. It contains 6,000 different synonymic treatments and many lists of antonyms, particularly helpful in enlarging your vocabulary and guiding you to the accurate use of thousands of words both of similar and opposite meaning. Its 1,200 illustrations—200 more than in other dictionaries of the same class—are specially prepared for dictionary use. It defines 83,000 terms—many thousands more than are included in any other abridged dictionary in this price field. Included are 1,200 foreign phrases, 7,200 proper names.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Amer. Importer	Dec. 19 Liverpool	Dec. 28	Dec. 18, 6:00 pm	Dec. 19, 11:00 am
†Manhattan	Dec. 19 Cherbourg	Dec. 27	Dec. 19, 1:00 pm	Dec. 19, 3:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 24, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Dec. 24	Dec. 19, 4:00 pm	Dec. 19, 7:30 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

G. O. P. Wins Seat In Reopening Of Vote Machines

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19 (AP)—Votig machines were opened for the second time as a result of a litigated Warwick election case today, and Republicans were found by the board of vote tabulation to have won another City Council seat, giving them 6-to-3 control of the Council.

Attorney General John P. Hartigan, citing the discrepancy in figures between the machies and the return sheets of election night moderators, said he would ask the Supreme Court to impound all records in the case pending investigation. The court last night suggested opening the machines, in an opinion which, nevertheless, formally denied a Republican petition to order them opened.

The count today unseated Robert McAllister, Democratic Council-president, and gave the election to Calvin Snow (R).

Three officials already have been arrested and charged with conspiracy to violate the state voting machine law, as result of the Supreme Court's opening of the machines. There was an 800-vote discrepancy between the actual vote and the vote reported by election wardens.

Remade Toys Carry Joy and Happiness to Scores of Children

Work of Morgan Memorial involves a great deal of thought and planning over practically the entire year. Much ingenuity exercised in replacement of broken toys

To achieve the greatest success as a distributor of remade toys to Boston's men and women of tomorrow demands keeping one's eye on the future. An institution like, for example, Morgan Memorial, must plan ahead on a wholesale scale if it would cheer childhood hearts and preserve the mellow traditions of the Christmas time.

Making new toys from old . . . from old ice boxes, discarded window-shade rollers, out-dated oak furniture, disused umbrella stands, items of clothing, or what-have-you, sounds simple, but isn't. It is a 12-month job and it reaches almost as high a peak immediately after Christmas when the broken toys come back from donors as it does in the few weeks just before when repairing and distribution is accelerated to meet the demands of young recipients.

Picked Up All Year

Discarded toys, furniture, and clothes, most of them in good condition, according to Morgan officials, are picked up all year by a fleet of 30 trucks from 200,000 homes in and around Boston. During this season the contributions gain in dolls, wagons, children's books, and gift articles to be restored by the Memorial.

Rather oddly, perhaps, checkers are still a frequent donation. During the year they are collected and saved for the "toy season," when a hole is drilled through the center, and without much more attention, they become wheels power for some fettlesome steed, itself made from the top of an old commode.

Oblivious to the shirring of electric saw and lathe, workmen concentrate on harnessing cart or chariot to the horse. Sides of an ice box may contribute to the chassis of the cart. Zinc from the same source will be used in the chariot. Wheels on both vehicles will be carved, more than likely, from the sturdy leaves of an oak dining table.

Constructing Rockers

Oak tables are also liberally used in constructing rockers for children's chairs and cradles. The cradle bed rises, usually from the bottom of a bureau drawer.

Articles sent to the Memorial are not so similar as to become monotonous. If some philanthropic citizen should contribute a live, active goat, it would not be the first time. A hardy old rooster has also graced the donation list of the Memorial. Best remembered however, by the furniture renovating department, is the set of Texan chairs and table composed entirely of the horns of Longhorn steers.

Clothing, slightly worn, may be renovated for sale or diverted to the doll department.

Individual Attention

Each doll is given individual attention. Its clothing is not duplicated, in style or color. Clad to attend an opera, for roller skating, yachting, afternoon strolls, the colorful toy babies find warm welcome in any home where there are children.

Sleds, and other miscellaneous toys, storaged during the year, are hauled out, repainted, repaired, and sent to the Morgan stores for sale at slightly above cost. To the lips of the youngsters whose holiday is made so much brighter by these inexpensively reconstructed playthings, probably rises the sentiments of Dickens's Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one."

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Repaired toys sent into Morgan Memorial.
Lower—Group of dolls of all sizes.

Upper—Dolls heads at Morgan Memorial.
Lower—Sleds in Morgan Memorial paintshop.

Maine House Again Grapples With Old-Age Assistance Issue

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Maine Senate passed back to the House today an old-age assistance bill, carrying 10 per cent liquor tax revenue provisions, which failed of passage last night.

Inquiring if any member of the Senate desired to move for reconsideration and learning of none, Harold E. Weeks, president of the Senate, said the measure automatically went to the House.

The measure received a 20 to 8 vote in the Senate last night after passing in the House. Seven Democrats and one Republican constituted the Senate bloc of eight which defeated the measure. As an emergency measure it required a two-thirds vote.

Cited Provision

Senator John McDonald (D) today cited a provision of the Federal Security Act regulations which he said stated: "A single state agency must be established or designated to administer the state or supervise the administration of the state plan."

Under the existing bill, the administration of the funds would be by the governor and council, which Senator McDonald, who voted against the measure last night, said was not a state agency.

Besides loss of the federal old-age funds, Senator McDonald said, the state would lose funds granted from that source for blind and crippled relief.

Gov. Louis J. Brann had warned the lawmakers they must find some way of continuing old-age benefits until the new Legislature could devise a permanent plan.

Down to $27,000

The contingent fund, from which benefits had been paid, matched by federal funds, was down to $27,000, legislative leaders said.

The liquor tax bill would have raised $200,000 in the next six months.

Besides signing the unemployment insurance act, drafted to meet Social Security Board approval and a Dec. 31 deadline for state compliance, the Governor approved two other measures. One legalized casting of the Maine presidential electors' vote before the date set by the state Constitution. The other authorized a $100,000 increase in cost of the Deer Isle-Sedgwick bridge.

Might Be Revamped

Should the liquor tax proviso in the pension appropriation bill continue to be objectionable, Senate President Harold E. Weeks said, the measure might be revamped to legalize over-drafts from the contingent fund.

The bill received a 20 to 8 vote in the Senate, two shy of the two-thirds necessary for emergency legislation. The House had passed it, 101-26.

Except for a few protests at federal "coercion," the insurance law went through the legislative mill without a hitch. It provided for half-pay to jobless workers, from a graduating tax on employers' pay rolls, in accordance with the federal law.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Brookline Seeks Budget Economy

Rigid economy in compilation of 1937 budgets was asked today in a letter to all Brookline municipal department heads from the Board of Selectmen of the town. All budgets must be submitted by Jan. 18, the Selectmen's letter stated.

The letter requested attendance of the department chiefs at a meeting of the board at the Town Hall to confer on budget matters. In part, the letter was as follows:

"The Selectmen wish to call attention to the fact that all taxes are high and increasing, and to the growing difficulty of our citizens in meeting their tax bills. For this reason, we suggest that the appropriations asked for be made as low as circumstances and an efficient saving in every department will permit."

N. H. to Spend $30,000 On Hampden Beach Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19—The New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Department will spend $30,000 developing the southern section of Hampton Beach where considerable new land has been created by the erection of the new protective jetties.

The Perfect Gift

For Christmas
A PIANO by
BALDWIN
Prices $285 to $2740
150 Boylston Street, Boston
OPEN EVENINGS

IVER JOHNSON'S

IVER JOHNSON DOG BEDS $4 to $12
and ALL DOG GOODS
155-157 WASHINGTON ST.
COR. CORNHILL BOSTON

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every once in a while we come across some new article that's been designed to add a little more gaiety and comfort to one's daily life. This time it's a bath cushion . . . which really ought to prove to be just what you've been looking for, for in these many years! So to those of you who like to prolong that luxurious feeling that comes with a long, lazy bath (and who doesn't), and lie w-a-y back in the tub and relax, without having your head meet up with hard, slithery porcelain, we suggest this little head cushion. It's made of rubber sponge, it's as fat as Junior at six months, and stays put on the tub with the aid of little suction cups. Which by the way act a little better if you dab on a bit of glycerine or vaseline beforehand. An amusing, but ever so useful, gift . . . that is, if you can bear parting with it yourself. It costs $1.50. And on the same shelf you'll find a sponge face cloth, and a bath ball to match. Put them all together and you have a combination mother, father and baby gift. At Miss Lowe's "Town Curiosity Shop," on the third floor at 145 Tremont Street. And that reminds us . . . to those of you who have been visiting the shop and inquiring for Nicholas the cat, we wish to explain that Nicholas went into seclusion shortly after he found himself more or less of a public character in print, but he's expected back early next week, when he will again assume his duties as official host!

♣ ♣ ♣

There's No Hiding the "Katnip Tree"

And speaking of cats . . . we can't get over the effect the Katnip Tree had on ours. (B. F. Macy's. $2.50. The tree, not our cat.) We fully intended to make it his Christmas present, but said tree arrived yesterday, all packaged up. It was immediately brought up to our room and put on the bed, where the cat happened to be lolling around. Now, the so-called tree is covered with heavy carpeting, under which is a lining of catnip. But, to be perfectly frank with you, all we can smell is carpet! Which may prove something or other . . . because our cat made for the package and began investigating. Well, we finally succumbed and unwrapped it, figuring one day was as good as another with him, and let him go to it. Which he did! And much to our surprise (because he's never been a playful animal), he acted just the way the little booklet advertisement said he would. That is, he played with it, climbed up over it, scratched at it, chewed at it, and curled up around it and, all in all, had himself a perfectly grand time.

♣ ♣ ♣

For Floral Display Take a Look at Penn's

From all outward indications, our six pots of red lilies that are supposed to burst forth in all their glory by Christmas eve (that's what the catalogue said!) will be doing well if they creep up out of the sod by Easter, to say nothing of blooming! So it looks to us as if we'd have to be buying the household a plant that's all up and out . . . such as a potted poinsettia that Penn, the Florist, at 124 Tremont street, has. They're lovely, with their bright red blossoms of a shade that seems to be all their own. And at a very special price, too. $3. Or perhaps you'd prefer one of those oriental cherry trees that are pretty right now. From $2 up. Or an orange tree that bears up under the weight of much fruit will cost you $3. And you can dazzle the best of mink with one of Penn's beauteous orchids . . . for $4.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Weekender Mighty Convenient

For that man of yours who has a way of phoning you around quarter of five and informing you that he's being sent down to New York on a rush business trip, and will you please meet him at the South Station at five o'clock with his suitcase packed . . . we suggest "the Weekender." Not only for his convenience at home as well as while away, but for your own. Because you'll only have to grab up one item and you'll have his hair brush, comb and razor. It looks just like a hair brush, but the top slides off, revealing a shaving kit. And the comb slides out of the innards . . . from apparently nowhere. In black and silver for $10. At Reagan, Kipp's on Tremont street.

♣ ♣ ♣

Toastmaster Waffle-Baker

Burned waffles, scorched waffles, under-baked and over-baked waffles . . . all are eliminated with the new Toastmaster Waffle-Baker. Because, even as its sister, the Toastmaster, flips up perfect toast in record time, this automatic baker turns out the perfect waffle every time! And what's more . . . there's a red light that flashes on and tells you when the waffle has reached this state. There's no reason why you can't be the continual gay hostess . . . if you're presiding over just such a waffle-baker. At the Edison Shops . . . $12.50.

Humming Bird Silk Stockings

Or perhaps: Those Humming Bird silk stockings for her. Three pairs all gift-boxed at Shepard's for $2.95. The smart little compact clock at Jordan's. She can leave it on her dresser, and slip it into her purse just before she goes out. $3.50. The knitted bed-capes to throw over her shoulders when she reads in bed. At Miss Lowe's. Boys' hockey skates at Wright & Ditson's for $4.05. Aluminum finished tube, heavy box toe. That shell rose satin nightie at The Emily Shop. Square neckline, wide shoulder straps, and a big bow. $3.95. The Gruen Curvex wrist watch at Stowell's for an even $50. And any of the costume jewelry at R. H. White's.

J. T.

Outgoing Ships Plan for Holiday

Christmas aboard ship at sea is in store for 300 passengers sailing from Boston over the week end on two of the six deep-water passenger liners composing the marine parade that starts today and ends Tuesday.

Those sailing aboard the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, today, will enjoy Christmas amid tropical vegetation, midsummer climate, ocean bathing in the British West Indies; while passengers on the Laconia of the Cunard White Star fleet will find themselves in British waters en route to Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool.

The Lady Nelson will be at the island of St. Kitts during the forenoon of Christmas and at Nevis in the afternoon and evening.

Officers of the Laconia have prepared for an elaborate observance Dec. 25 with all formality scrupulously arranged. The big vessel sails Sunday afternoon under command of Capt. J. C. Townley. An evergreen tree, weighed down with decorations, lights and gifts, in the ship's lounge, will be the mecca of all children aboard.

But the dinner planned by Chief Steward Gaade promises to be the outstanding event from the viewpoint of elaborate variation, and accompanying ceremony. The ship's trumpeters enter the dining saloon from the galleys, single file, piping in the procession of five chefs, each in his white uniform, carrying huge trays. The parade moves among the tables, serenading the diners, terminating at a central buffet table.

ENGLISH BONE CHINA
Tea Cups and Saucers Tea Plates
Green or Pink Band with Floral Center
$18 a Dozen Each
Unusual Value
COOLEYS, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1860
34 NEWBURY STREET BOSTON

PIANOS
in Every Design, Size and Finish

From The Huntington Upright at $139 to the celebrated Kimball Concert Grand at $2300. In our new and attractive showrooms we have assembled pianos to answer every requirement of price and purpose. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Yours very truly,
Chas. D. BLAKE & Co.
EST. 1869
872-76 Washington St., Boston
One Block from Broadway

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS
A Christmas Hint
Retint or dye rugs, drapes, curtains and table linens to carry out your color scheme.
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

for the brilliant distinction of a GIFT that reflects her personality choose one of our
TEA GOWNS
MOIRE
changeable orchid and blue
bouffant revival of the mauve decade
$34.50
others $13.50 to $135.
Makanna, Inc.
the TROUSSEAU HOUSE OF BOSTON
FOUR SIXTEEN BOYLSTON STREET

For Christmas!
Furs of Style, Quality and Value
Every coat in our stock has been carefully selected to give our customers the utmost in luxury and value, and no gift could be more acceptable.
Hudson Seals from $250 up
Budget payments if desired.
Spaulding & Riedel INC.
376 Boylston Street, Boston

Gifts for Men

Charles & David
(2 STORES)
232 Massachusetts Avenue BOSTON North Station

Heavy Selling of Rails Causes General Downtrend in Stocks

Losses of 1 to 4 Points Is Shown In Active Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Late offerings in the rails unsettled the stock market today after some rallying tendencies had been exhibited in early dealings. Losses ranged from 1 to 4 or more points.

While a few of the coppers and specialties were resistant, the motors and many other recent leaders continued their descent. The decline gathered momentum in the final half hour and the ticker tape fell 7 minutes or so behind floor transactions. Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Rail Stocks Drop

The carriers were given a downward push following announcement the Interstate Commerce Commission had refused to grant the plea of the roads for an extension of emergency freight rates which expire at the end of this month.

Bonds were erratic, as were grains and cotton. Rubber futures again posted new highs for the recovery as speculative fever in this commodity appeared to be increasing abroad.

Conspicuous losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fé, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, American Telephone, Western Union, International Paper & Power, American Smelting, American Can, Westinghouse, Du Pont, Goodyear, Allied Chemical, Pullman, Consolidated Edison and American Water Works.

Better performers were Anaconda, Kennecott, St. Joseph Lead, Westinghouse Airbrake, Canada Dry and Armour & Co.

Federal Bonds Drop

Railroad liens sagged as much as two points in the bond market today upon publication of the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling denying extension of emergency freight surcharges beyond Dec. 31.

Some of the more speculative issues were the hardest hit. Chicago Great Western 4s were down more than 2 points and St. Paul 5s lost 1½. Central Pacific 5s, Baltimore & Ohio Refunding 5s and Alleghany 5s, slipped fractionally.

U. S. Government issues continued under pressure today in the bond market in connection with prevalent belief in financial circles that Federal Reserve board shortly will move to reduce excess reserves.

Othr divisions were without definite trend.

Treasury 2¾s, 2¾s and 3¾s were offered down about 18 of a point during the first hour. Home Owners' Loan Corp bonds also sagged.

Buyers paid fractionally over previous closings for Rock Island General 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¼s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Hiram Walker 4½s, International Hydro Electrics 6s, Pure Oil 4½s and New York Central 5s.

Other loans of speculative ratings were generally a little lower, Great Northern 4s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, and Walworth 4s had losses ranging from around ½ to a point.

In the foreign list, the 6s of Uruguay scored another sharp advance. Other South Americans were less active though most of them were holding their substantial gains of the week. German Government 7s were lower and Japanes 5½s a little improved.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Material setbacks of Chicago wheat prices early today followed Liverpool market slackness. Cables said behavior at Liverpool was largely a result of week end selling to realize profits.

Opening ¾-1⅛ cents off, December 1.03¼-¾, May 1.32⅛-⅝, Chicago wheat futures afterward rallied briefly. Corn started ⅛-¼ down, December 1.02¼ May new 1.04⅝-¾, and subsequently recovered.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—With a continuance of good and increasingly good conditions in American industry, which now seems assured for at least some time to come, the impulse to accumulate good securities on favorable opportunities is not apt to die out for lack of fuel.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—The market has been declining for three consecutive trading sessions, which alone would call for a technical rally at least. Under the circumstances we would not be inclined to attach too much importance to the first upturn. In the event that a temporary selling climax is experienced over the week end, and is followed by a sharp rebound, we would expect a secondary selling movement to provide a fresh test of the market's underlying position.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—There has been no worth-while liquidation notwithstanding the preponderance of bearish sentiment that has been in evidence, and so long as this is the case, coupled with the highly constructive news that is being received from industrial and business channels, and with plenty of money around for stock purposes it is doubtful if recessions will assume more than normal proportions, and such setbacks should be taken advantage of to acquire stocks.

Goodyear Extends Exchange

NEW YORK—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company announced an extension to Jan. 15 of the period within which the exchange of its second preferred stock for its new senior $5 convertible preferred and common stocks may be made under a plan for the rearrangement of capitalization. The company stated that, through Dec. 17, holders of more than 75 per cent of the second preferred stock had deposited their shares for exchange.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 19	Last Dec. 18
74⅝	59	Acme Steel (4)	65	65	65	
18¾	9¾	Adams Express (.35)	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
37⅞	22½	Addressograph (1)	34	34	34	34½
21½	1⅝	Advance Rumely				7
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¾)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3¼
6⅝	2	Alleghany Corp (h)	78¾	78¾	78¾	79½
17½	12	Airway Elec App	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5½	2½	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
61½	12¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
60	12½	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	46½	46½	47	48⅛
60½	12¼	Alleghany pf xw (h)	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48⅝
54½	27	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	49	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
40⅜	26¾	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43⅜	43¼	43½	44
245	157	Allegheny Steel (1.65b)	236	225⅛	228½	229
77⅜	39⅝	Allied Chem (6)	10	10	10	30½
36½	19⅝	Allied Mills (⅝b)	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
5¾	4	Allied Stores	74	71	72	74
128½	75	Amal Leathers	29¾	29¼	29¾	29⅝
55⅝	37	Amerada (2)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
73	65	Am Bank Note (1f)	100½	100	100½	98⅝
68	40	Am Bank Note pf (3)	39	39¾	38⅝	38⅝
137½	110	Am Brake S&F (2f)	65¾	65¼	65¾	65¾
59½	30	Am Can (4f)	68⅝	68	68	68⅝
95½	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry	112⅞	110½	111	113
78¼	31	Am Car & F pf	96	95	95½	96
113½	87⅜	Am Chain (1b)	77⅛	75	75½	76⅝
18¼	7½	Am Chicle (4f)	101½	101¼	101¼	100
39⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	15	15	15	15⅛
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28
101	89	Am Cryst Sug 1pf (6)	99	99	99	99
7¾	3½	Am Encaustic T	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14⅜	8⅜	Am European	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
60⅜	39¾	Am & For Pow pf	57⅞	56½	57	57½
23½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	20¾	20½	20⅜	20⅝
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛
8¾	4⅝	Am Hide & L	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
46	21½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	38	38	38	38
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	49¼	48¾	48¾	49½
4⅜	2¾	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	17½	17½	17½	17½
15⅛	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
48⅜	23¼	Am Locomotive	44⅜	43	44¼	45⅛
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	118	118	118	119
39⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12
54⅞	27	Am Metal	49¼	49⅛	49⅜	49
134	121½	Am Metal 6% (6)	128	128	128	
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	6	6	6	6
36⅜	30⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67	66⅞	67	66⅞
87½	43	Am P&L 6%	78	78	78½	78
27⅝	18⅜	Am Radiator (.60f)	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	24⅜
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	34⅛	33¾	33⅝	34⅛
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2f)	23½	23	23	23⅜
28⅜	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
45	25½	Am Shipbuilding (2)	33	33	33	33⅜
103	58⅝	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	81½	80¾	80½	80½
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref pf (7)	148¾	148¾	148¾	149
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	66	66	66	66
61¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	6½	6¾	6¾	6½
63¾	48½	Am Sugar Ref (2)				
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)				
26⅝	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	138½	136½	136½	139½
180½	149	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23½	23¼	23¼	24
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	184½	184	184	184½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	96¾	96	96¼	96¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)				96¾
18	8⅞	Am Type Wdrs (h)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25⅝
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	85	85	85	85
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)				64¾
10	4⅛	Am Wr Pap pf (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
59	24	Am Zinc pr pf	45	45	45	45½
55¾	28	Anaconda Coop (1f)	51¾	50	51¾	50½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.80)	19¾	19¼	19¼	18⅝
111	97	Anchor Can pf (6½)	107¾	107	107	
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	42½	42	42½	42⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill	7	6¾	6¾	6¼
62¾	47¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	81	81	81	
18⅜	7⅞	Armstrong Cork (1½)	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	59⅛
22½	8½	Arnold Constable (½)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
27½	12⅜	Artloom Corp	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
88½	50	Asso Dry Goods	22¾	22	22¼	22½
49	21⅜	Atchison T&SF (2b)	70	67⅛	69	70
35⅛	26¾	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47	41	43¾	45
84	20½	Atl Refining (1f)	30	29¼	29¼	29⅝
14	6⅝	Atlas Powder (2f)	17	17	17	17½
54¼	26⅝	Atlas Tack (¾b)	31	30	30	31½
10⅛	5⅜	Auburn Auto	7	7	7	7
46½	29½	Austin Nichols				
7¾	4⅜	Austin Nichols A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
		Aviation Corp Del	6½	6¾	6¾	6½

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)				
94⅞	29½	Baldwin Lt pf (h)	91⅞	90¾	90¾	91½
26½	15⅜	Baldwin And (h)	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio	32½	31	31¾	32
118	109¾	Balt & Ohio pf	36½	34¾	34¾	36
2	⅝	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42½	42	42½	
28⅝	21	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	110⅝	109¾	110⅛	109¾
131	82¾	Barber Co (¾b)	¾	¾	¾	¾
22⅜	14⅜	Barker Bros	35	34	35	34
29⅜	16⅜	Barker Bros pf (10g)	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅝
16⅜	13⅜	Barnsdall A (.80)	120	120	120	121
25⅛	21⅝	Bayuk Cigar (2½)	22½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
16⅛	13⅜	Beatrice Cream (1f)	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅜
25⅛	20	Belding Hem (1)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
72	48	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
76⅝	43⅞	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	16½	Best & Co (2½)	22½	22	21⅞	22
64½	23	Black & Decker rts	62	60¼	60¾	62
16⅛	14½	Beth Steel (1⅛b)	2¾	2	2	2
37⅞	23	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	73	72	73¼	74¼
63¼	41	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	19½	19½	19½	19½
32⅜	25⅝	Blaw Knox (.80)	61½	61½	61½	62½
90⅛	64	Boeing Airplane	22¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
5⅞	3	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	33	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞
18⅞	12⅛	Borden (1.60)	42¼	42	42	42¼
69	47⅞	Borg Warner (4)	79½	79	79	80½
12⅛	4¾	Boston & Maine	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
57	44⅛	Botany A pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
21⅞	8½	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
22½	8⅜	Briggs Mfg (2f)	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅜
12⅛	4⅝	Briggs & Strat (3)	58¼	54¾	56½	56½
57	44⅛	Brooklyn Man Tr (4)	50	50	50	49½
21⅞	8½	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
22½	8⅜	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49¾	48½	48½	49
14	7	Brunswick Balke	19¼	19	19	19
34½	20¾	Bucyrus Erie	19⅞	19¾	19½	20
14	6⅝	Budd Mfg	13¾	12⅞	13	13¼
24½	20¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10¾	10	10	10
59⅜	11½	Bullard (1⅝b)	32	32	32	32
24⅛	25	Bulova Watch	53¼	52¾	53¼	54
23½	2½	Burroughs Add (.60f)	30¼	29⅝	30	30
12⅞	7⅜	Bush Term (h)	7¼	7	7	7
30	8⅜	Bush Term deb (h)	27½	27½	27½	28¼
6⅝	2⅝	Butler (.60b)	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
29	14½	Butler pf (1½)	30	29¾	29¾	30
86⅞	54¼	Butte Cop & Z (.05b)	5	5	5	5
		Byers	27	26¼	26⅝	27½
		Byers pf	83	83	83	83¼

—C—

54⅛	30⅛	Calif Packing (1½)	46⅝	44	44¼	44⅛
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
25⅜	10⅜	Camden Dry	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
103½	12⅞	Capital Admin (½b)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
8¾	91	Caro C&O st (5)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
186	6⅜	Carriers & Gen (.30)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
91	82½	Case Thresh (4)	103	103	103	103
37⅜	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
36⅞	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	148⅞	147	148	146
57	16	Celotex Co	88	87⅛	87⅝	87⅝
8¾	6⅜	Central Foundry	27¼	27	27	27½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	35	35	35	35
18⅝	4⅞	Cerro de Pasco (4)	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
39⅜	19	Certain-Teed	40	38½	38½	38½
59	19	Champion P & F (1)	71	70	70	70
52⅜	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅜
13⅜	4	Chesa & Ohio (2.80f)	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
32⅞	25⅜	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	64¾	64	64½	64
12⅝	6	Chi & Gt West (h)	7½	6	6	6
2⅞	1⅛	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2⅞	1⅝	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	11½	11½	11½	11½
2⅞	1⅝	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅞	1⅝	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
12⅝	6⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
24⅝	12½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	31½	31½	31½	31½
3	1¼	Chi Pneu Tool	10	10	10	10
3	1¼	Chi RI & P (h)	22¼	22	22	22¼
2⅞	1⅝	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2	2	2	2
32⅜	19¾	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
14⅝	7	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	7⅝	7	7	7⅛
56	25	Childs Company	25¾	25¼	25¼	25⅝
138⅝	85½	Chile Copper (1)	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
89⅜	72⅞	hrysler (12g)	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜
13⅜	7⅜	City Ice & Fuel (2)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
48⅜	21⅜	City Ice & F pf (6½g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
36⅜	16⅜	City Stores	26	26	26	26
87½	21⅜	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝
111⅜	107½	Cleve Elec Il pf (4½)	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	24⅛
134	84	Cluett Peabody (5)	111½	111½	111½	111
21½	13	Coca Cola (2f)	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
68⅝	39½	Colgate-Palm-P (¾f)	122	121½	121½	122
29⅛	28½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
26½	21½	Colo Fuel & Iron	22	22	22	22
27⅞	21⅝	Colo & Southern	46½	45¾	46½	47
168¾	50½	Colo & So 1p	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
102	80⅝	Columbia Gas (.60b)	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	27
31	21	Columbia G pf A (6)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
84⅛	44	Columbia G pf B (5)	107	107	107	106
44⅛	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	100½
91⅝	44	Columbia P pf (2½f)	22½	22	22¼	23⅛
14⅜	55	Comm Credit (4f)	39½	39½	39½	40
138	97	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	88½	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
24⅝	14⅜	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	78	78	78	78
8⅝	2½	Comm Solvents (.80f)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
82	59¼	Conwith & So	18⅝	18	18	18½
15½	7	Conwith & S pf (3)	40	39⅝	39⅝	40
25⅝	16	Consol Mast Pub	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25⅝	16	Congoleum Rem (1.60f)	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜
19⅝	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
96	72¾	Consol Cigar	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
6⅝	2	Consol Oil pref ww (6½)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
26⅝	12⅝	Consol Coal pf vtc	84½	84½	84½	84½
21⅞	6⅝	Consol Coal pf vtc	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
20⅛	11⅝	Consol Film Ind	31¾	30¼	30	31¼
48⅜	27½	Consol Film pf (2g)	8	8	8	8
106	102	Consol Ed pf (5f)	16½	16½	16½	16½
65⅜	44	Consol Ed pf (6)	44	44	44	44
18⅝	11⅞	Consol Laundries	107½	107½	107½	107½
13⅜	9⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
14⅝	7⅝	Consol Rys Cu pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
26⅛	18⅜	Consol Textile (h)	20½	20½	20½	20½
87½	64⅝	Container Corp (2)	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
24⅝	17⅞	Cont Baking A	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
47½	35½	Cont Baking B	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
44⅜	31⅝	Cont Can (2g)	107	107	107	107
43½	23⅝	Cont Can pf (1.40f)	41½	41½	41½	41½
46	23⅝	Cont Diamond (2)	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
42⅝	23⅝	Cont Ins (1.60f)	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
42⅝	4	Cont Oil (1½b)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
82½	63⅝	Cont Paper (2)	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
37⅞	24	Cont Products (2f)	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
31⅝	24	Copp	83½	83½	83½	83½
27⅝	24	Crane Co	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
31⅝	23⅝	Cream of Wheat (2f)	44⅝	44	44	44⅛
31⅝	23⅝	Crosley Radio (1.20f)	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
31⅝	23⅝	Crown Cork & Sl (2)	77½	77½	77½	77½
31⅝	23⅝	Crown Cork & Sl pf (4g)	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
31⅝	23⅝	Crown Zeller 1½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
3⅝	1⅜	Crucible Steel	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Cuba Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3⅝	1⅜	Cuba Rys pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
44⅛	24⅝	Cuban Am Sug	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
24⅞	16⅛	Cudahy Packing (3½)	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
21⅞	10⅞	Curtis Publishing	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3	1⅞	Curtis-Wright	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3	1⅞	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
93	43⅛	Cutler Hammer (3f)	81½	81½	81½	81½

—D—

12⅞	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	8	8	8	8
107	89	Deere & Co	103½	100½	101½	101

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 19	Last Dec. 18
107¼	107	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	108¼	108¼		
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	28	27½	28	28¼
84¾	36⅝	Del & Hudson	45	42	43½	45
23¼	14⅝	Del Lack & W	18½	17½	17⅝	18⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
152	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	147¾	147½	147¾	148
35⅜	18⅜	Distillers Cp Seag	37	36½	36¾	37
89½	63⅛	Distillers pf ww (5)	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¾
61½	41⅛	Dome Mines (2f)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜	40⅝
82⅜	7⅜	Dominion Stores	11	11	11	11⅜
85¾	50⅝	Douglas A	71	69½	70	70½
51	39	Dresser A (3f)	50	50	50	51
38¼	13	Dresser B (1b)	34	34	34	34½
184¾	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	177	175¼	175¼	179½
136½	129	du Pont deb (6)	134	134	134	134¼

—E—

12⅜	5½	Eastern Roll Mill				
182	150	Eastman Kodak (5f)	121½	119½	119¾	119¾
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6f)	172½	172	172	174
49½	38⅛	Easton Mfg (2f)	163	160½	160½	
18⅞	5⅜	Eitingon Schild	34¼	33¾	33¾	34½
47⅜	30⅜	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40f)	13	12⅜	12⅜	12½
118	110⅛	Elec Tuto-L pf (7)	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	41
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	12	11	11	11
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	112	112	112	113
25⅞	6⅜	Elec Power & Lt	12½	12	12	12
29½	23⅝	El PwLt 6% pf	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
94½	23⅝	Elec P&L pf (8f)	24½	23½	24	24
55½	41½	Elec Sto Battery (2¾b)	83½	82	82	85
8⅝	1⅜	Elk Horn Coal (h)	89	88	88	89½
28⅞	23⅜	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	39¾	39½	39¾	39½
69	53⅛	Endicott Johnson (3)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
46⅛	7⅛	Engineers Pub S	38¼	26¾	27	26
10⅞	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.20b)	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
18¼	11	Erie RR	14	14	14	15
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
39	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	15½	14	14	14
40⅞	23⅜	Evans Products (1f)	27½	26½	26½	27
			22½	22	22	22½
			38½	29	29	29½

—F—

5⅝	3⅝	Fairbanks Co				
59	31⅝	Fairbanks pf	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜
27¾	18⅝	Fajardo Sugar (2)	21	21	21	21½
101½	84	Fed Lt & Trac	56	55½	55½	56
8⅜	7⅜	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	27	26¼	26⅝	26⅝
6	3	Fed Motor Tr (1.40)	98	98	98	99
115⅜	106½	Fed Water Serv	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
49¾	38	Federal D Sto pf (4½)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
34⅞	24⅛	Fidelity Ph F In (6) e	105	105	105	106
46	30⅛	Firestone T & R (2)	44½	43¼	43¼	45
45	11¾	First Nat Stores (2½f)	34¼	33¾	33¾	34
11¾	3⅞	Flintkote Co (1)	50¾	50¾	50¾	51½
118½	¾106	Follansbee B (h)	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
44½	24½	Food Mach pf (4½)	7¾	7½	7½

Business and Industry

Wheat Prices in Week Attain Highest in Last Seven Years

Commerce and Finance

Money Stability Seen as Need To Avoid Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Warnings that unless bankers look beyond the confines of their own business, another boom and depression may be upon the country were heard here yesterday afternoon and evening at the first National Economic Forum of the newly organized Society for Stability in Money and Banking, held at the Pennsylvania hotel.

Financial policies adopted in recent years to repair the errors of the 1920's are taking us, according to Dr. Joseph E. Goodbar, General Chairman, who addressed the forum last night, "into a new and uncharted financial realm," where the possibilities of disaster are probably about the same as they were in 1929." Unless measures are taken to keep finance from exploiting prosperity, he stated, "we will, within 18 months, find ourselves in the same situation as we were in the summer of 1929."

Discussing what bankers must do in the circumstances, Mr. Thomas C. Boushall, president of the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia, addressing the opening session, asserted that "if banking is to preserve its own status and keep intact its own portfolios, it must of necessity set about interesting itself in the problems of stability in money and banking. The real need is for a scientific approach to our banking problems."

Among the proposals made at the conference for the achievement of greater stability was the further expansion of branch banking, advocated by Mr. Edmund Platt, vice-president of the Marine Midland Group, Inc., a chain banking system, and the prevention of further growth of branch banking, urged by Prof. Roy L. Garis, associate in economics at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and director of research of the Tennessee State Planning Commission.

A warning that credit management is no assurance of credit stability was given to the conference by Dr. H. Parker Willis. He stated that the banking system "must not be an instrumentality for the application of economic theories whose soundness is still unproven or of political doctrines whose feasibility and practical character are yet to be demonstrated."

Canada Dry Net Income Substantially Below 1935

NEW YORK (AP) — Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., reported for fiscal year ended Sept. 30, net income of $182,400, equal to 35 cents a share on capital stock, against $240,423, or cents a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

In connection with the company's expansion program, R. W. Moore, president, said authorization has been made for four additional plants during 1937.

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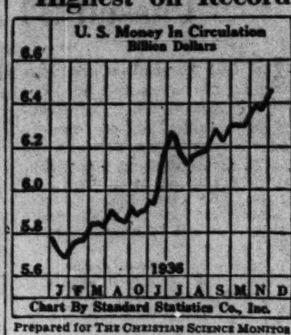
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Hyde Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Webster Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Money in Circulation Highest on Record



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The actual use of currency in the United States is now at the highest levels on record. Total money in circulation is approximately $6,500,000,000, which far exceeds any previous aggregate except for a brief period in March, 1933, when the amount of currency outstanding rose to $7,200,000,000 as a result of the hoarding which accompanied the banking scare.

On a per capita basis, circulation now amounts to above $50, as contrasted with the August, 1929, figure of $40.32.

More Companies Share Earnings With Employees

Completing the most successful year in its history, Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh announced a Christmas bonus to be paid to all salaried employees in proportion to their length of service. Those who have been with the company nine months or longer will receive a payment of two months' salary. All employees receiving an hourly wage were granted a pay increase Nov. 16, averaging approximately 10 per cent. Approximately 3500 employees, the largest number ever employed at the Mesta Machine plant, will share in either the bonus distribution aggregating about $135,000 or the pay increase.

Other announcements of bonus distributions include the following:

Directors of L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., have approved a bonus for between 1500 and 2000 employees. The bonus will be paid before Jan. 1 and in each instance will be equal to one week's wages.

The Chase National Bank will pay its employees whose annual salaries are less than $5000 a bonus amounting to 4 per cent of earned salary for the year 1936, equal to approximately one-half month's salary.

Paramount Pictures, Inc., announced a bonus of one week's salary had been paid to employees of the home office and of motion picture exchanges in the United States and Canada earning $40 or less weekly.

Marks, Laser & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce bonuses to be paid to the employees of their New Orleans, Chicago, Dallas and New York offices which will range from one-half week's salary to two weeks' salary depending on the length of service.

Alexander Eisemann & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, will distribute a Christmas bonus to the personnel of all departments, including customers' men, amounting to approximately 5 per cent of the firm's profits.

Manwaring & Co. of Wellesley, Boston and Worcester, have announced the distribution of a Christmas bonus to employees at the rate of 10 per cent of the total year's salary, including overtime, which will amount to more than the usual monthly salary given, due to the fact that considerable overtime work was involved and salaries by the month ran higher than the basic monthly rate.

Approximately 400 salaried employees of P. Ballantine & Sons, Inc., Newark, N. J., have received a 15 per cent bonus.

Netherlands Indies Recovery General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The national revenues of the Netherlands Indies clearly reflect an encouraging degree of general recovery, by an increase from 310,000,000 fl. ($167,000,000) in the first 10 months of 1935 to 326,000,000 fl. in the corresponding period of 1936.

The favorable difference results from a special revenue from the oil industry amounting to 5,000,000 fl. The proceeds of the tin mining production at Banka gave an increase of 5,700,000 fl. over the corresponding perod of 1935, while the Companies' tax yielded 2,300,000 fl. more and the wage-tax 2,200,000 fl. more.

The export duties on rubber amounted to 5,000,000 fl. in 1936. The total proceeds of the special export duty on native rubber in the first 10 months of 1936 were 27,259,000 fl.

Prices for Wheat And Rye Soar On Big World Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Soaring prices for wheat have been the rule in all world markets the past week, pushing up prices to the highest in seven years. Buying has become more general instead of the reverse as prices advanced, and bulls appeared to be surer of their position. In all positions the outstanding feature is the strength in cash wheat, while rye has advanced 5 cents a bushel for the third consecutive day.

At Chicago cash wheat of contract grade is selling well above the May basis, and even at Liverpool, which usually feels the effect of southern hemisphere hedging at this season, futures are too low to make deliveries possible.

Tremendous buying by Italy has swelled import purchases to such a volume that this year there is no pressure of either Argentine or Australian grain.

German Stocks Short

Reports current this week indicate that Germany will need 37,000,000 bushel of imported wheat owing to small yields and a light carry over from the 1936 crop. If Italy takes 80,000,000 bushels, as now estimated, it is difficult to see where Germany could buy 37,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Canada's supplies have been reduced to a level where it will necessitate weekly clearances the remainder of the season of only 2,750,000 bushels to reduce stocks to a minimum. Canadian visible supply decreased 3,752,000 bushels last week. A settlement of the seamen's strike on the west coast will probably result in liberal exports from Vancouver.

In the United States visible stocks have been decreasing for many weeks. Cash prices here hold strong and the primary movement is of moderate proportions compared to milling needs.

United States mills are taking considerable hard wheat from Canada, and to mix with this they are buying more red winter, the demand for the latter having been good recently with large sales for shipment from Chicago.

The Department of Agriculture estimates present world's stocks the smallest since 1926.

Build Emergency Supplies

As opportunity offers, it is believed the principal European buyers will take wheat in addition to current needs for building up of emergency supplies. However, under existing conditions it is difficult to see where there will be much chance to accumulate any great quantities.

The official Argentine report makes the wheat crop 255,000,000 bushels. This is more than 100,000,000 bushels more than a year ago, but is only about an average crop, and should give approximately 155,000,000 bushels for export. Australia's crop is a little smaller than 1936, when 142,000,000 bushels was raised.

Sensational advances in rye and soy beans have been of nearly daily occurrence. Light receipts of these two commodities with active competition for the offerings of cash stuff, has left the shorts with practically no defense. No. 2 rye is selling at 4 to 10 cents over the May, and No. 2 soy beans are selling over the December.

Corn has been more two sided, buying interest centering in other grains, with corn traders inclined to wait developments in regard to the movement.

Oats have scored good advances, and the situation is strong from the viewpoint of light receipts, decreasing visible stocks and active demand for cash oats.

January Maturities Total $125,668,550

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of January, corporate bond maturities will total $125,668,550, according to Standard Statistics.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 143, of which 18 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

January 1

Bethlehem Steel Corp. Gold Serial 4½s	$1,173,000
Braun Lumber Corp. 6½% Notes	1,215,000
Cinn. Hamilton & Darton 4½s	1,892,000
Cumb. Tel. & Tel. 1st and Gen. 5s	14,969,000
Duluth, So. Shore & Atl. Ry. 1st 5s	3,816,000
Hungarian Cent. Mutual Credit Inst 7s	2,124,000
Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5s	7,250,000
Lincoln Mtge. & Title Guaranty Co. 1st 5½s	1,984,000
Mich. Dela. Chestnut Realty Trust Ext. 6s	1,402,500
Munson S. S. Line Deb. 6½s	2,430,000
Munson S. S. Line Sec. 6s	4,364,000
N. Y. Susq. & West. R. R. 1st 5s	8,744,000
Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Inc. 5s	5,665,000
Pan American R. R. Co. Gen. 5s	1,484,000
Penn-Mary Steel Co. 1st 5s	4,262,500
Western N. Y. & Pa. R. R. 1st 5s	9,900,000

January 9

Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. 1st S. F. 5s	25,682,000

January 15

St. Paul City Ry. Cons. Cable 5s	3,708,000

December maturities amounted to $43,962,740 and the $1 issues and portions of issues falling due in February total $28,692,500.

Great Lakes Shipyards Are Preparing For One of Busiest Winters in Years

CLEVELAND (AP)—Great Lakes shipyards are greasing up their machinery for one of the busiest winters in years as a result of the best lake shipping season since 1930.

Up and down the lakes, freighters pressed into service to handle a total of more than 100,000,000 tons of coal, ore, stone and other cargoes this summer are being tied up for repairs and overhauling.

Some of the ships in service this season had been idle for years. During the season as high as 90 per cent of the iron ore carrying fleet plowed through the lakes to meet the demand.

Figures on the total but tonnage moved this year are not yet available, but ore shipments were the best since 1930 and coal shipments set a new record. The total tonnage may even exceed the 1930 figure of 112,526,857 tons.

The tonnage figure on iron ore from the Lake Superior district was placed by the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association at 44,822,023 tons, compared to 28,362,368 tons last year and 46,582,982 tons in 1930.

Coal shipments already have exceeded 43,000,000 tons and are expected to reach 45,000,000 tons when the last cargo is unloaded. The previous season record was 39,389,842 tons in 1929. The 1935 figure was 35,837,450 tons.

Total stone shipments are estimated at 13,000,000 tons. No figures on grain and other commodities are yet available, but grain shipments were greatly reduced by drought in the wheat belt.

Big Commodity Price Rises Show Inflation at Work, Study Avers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Inflation is already at work and evidences of it can be seen in the increased momentum given the rise in commodity prices, according to Calvin Bullock, investment expert, in a study of commodity price swings in the December number of Perspective.

The study questions the accuracy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics evinced in revealing adequately the influence of inflationary factors on rising commodity prices and the cost of living. It points out that the bureau's index contains 784 items, many of which are manufactured articles whose price structure is fairly rigid and in some cases misleading. Similar distortion is afforded by the Farm Products and Foods subdivision where voidance of the processing taxes delayed a rise in this group by the amount of the repealed taxes. For these reasons the sluggish rise in the index may lead people to the erroneous belief that inflation is not at work, the study declares.

Bureau's Index Shows Lag

"In view of the above factors," the article states, "it is quite clear that although the Bureau of Labor Statistics index shows major swings over a long period of time, it can lag considerably in showing price trends over a six to twelve months' period. In order to discern more accurately current price tendencies, we should observe the behavior of more sensitive indices.

"It is significant, for instance, to note that the Dow Jones index of Commodity Futures has risen from 57.22 on Dec. 31, 1935, to 76.21 on Dec. 9, 1936, or an advance of 33.2 per cent in the course of the current year. As this index is made up of 11 agricultural commodities, it might be objected that it is not truly representative and that its movement has been strongly influenced by the effects of the drought in the United States this year.

"We have, therefore, constructed our own commodity price index, made up of the spot prices of the following important and representative basic commodities: Zinc, lead, copper, steel scrap, rubber, hides, cotton, wool, wheat, corn, coffee, sugar (ex import duty).

"Although only 12 commodities are included in the index as compared to 784 for the B. L. S. index, their importance is shown by the fact that their weight in the latter index is 8.4 per cent of all the commodities.

30 Per Cent Above 1935

"Far from displaying an indifferent price trend, the index shows a decided upward surge in prices that began in June, 1936, and gained momentum since election day. This index stands currently 30 per cent above the average of the year 1935 and has registered an advance of 23.8 per cent within the short interval of the past five months.

"Of interest also is the rise in the latter part of 1935 which coincided with the upward movement of business during that period. This recent rise, however, is much more decisive in its nature and much sharper than warranted by the increase in business activity.

"Nor can the significance of this rise be explained away by the effect of the drought in raising corn and wheat prices. The extent of the drought damage was known by the end of August, but the index has continued to extend its gains. Furthermore, every single commodity making up the index has shown a gain since May.

"The tremendous rise that has taken place during the past few months in the prices of raw materials is undeniable. Sooner or later this will exercise its effect on the general commodity price level. Thus for the first time since 1933, one is confronted with the prospect of a rising commodity market and all that it connotes."

Little faith is placed in the "efficacy of economic planning" to avert the price rises ahead, notwithstanding certain measures of control may be adopted which may serve to modify runaway speculative tendencies.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Our reducing diet this week has been a mixture of milk, beef, bacon, iron and steel; and we too are learning that guns are better than butter. Nearly two years ago the Government appointed a Reorganization Commission to review, and if necessary reorganize, the Mill Marketing Boards, representative of the producers on good NRA lines, which control our milk industry. The commission has just reported and finds that although present schemes have brought their benefits for producers and distributors and manufacturers, the cost of these benefits has been borne by milk consumers, and by consumers of liquid milk at that.

Under the milk boards, milk production has increased rapidly, but the price of liquid milk has been fixed, and the volume of liquid milk consumed has not increased. A growing surplus has been thrown onto the manufacturers milk market, in which prices have naturally fallen. The result is that the consumer of liquid milk subsidizes the manufacturer who buys milk to make such products as butter, cheese, cream, chocolate.

The commission recommends that liquid milk consumers should no longer carry the loss on sales of milk for manufacture, which should in future be borne, it says, by the State to the tune of about £5,000,000 a year. A permanent milk commission should be formed to fix prices, distribute government subsidies.

Milk should be provided at cheap rates for specially needy classes. And nothing is to be done to improve the efficiency of distribution. The effect of the proposals, if adopted, will be to reduce the price of milk for liquid consumption, which is a step in the right direction. But there will remain the two major problems: cheaper distribution, and clean milk. For a First Class Power, Britain has an unworthy disbelief in many places in the virtues of pasteurization.

Levy Hits Consumer

Bacon is also a matter of current complaint, this time not by a Government Commission appointed to investigate what the Government was doing with its other hand, but by a deputation of all sections of the bacon-distributing trades, which urged the President of the Board of Trade to allow increased supplies of bacon to enter the country.

Bacon used to be the Englishman's breakfast dish; now it is a luxury. My bacon for this morning's breakfast cost five cents a rasher. Imports were limited by the Government, the home industry protected long before it was able to do anything like meeting the demand, even at a higher price. The industry has been swamped by the partisan squeals of bacon pigs and pork pigs, fighting for favors.

Total supplies of bacon, both home and imported, were 13,000,000 hundredweights in 1932, the bottom year of the depression. In the present year of prosperity they are down to 10,808,000, of which a much smaller proportion is imported. The deputation wanted an increase of 10 per cent in scheduled supplies, a relaxation of import restrictions. The Board of Trade said it would think over the idea of applying a levy-subsidy instead of a fixed quota.

The levy-subsidy scheme is definitely scheduled for beef; the levy is to be collected on imported meat from foreign countries, handed over as subsidy to home meat growers. The consumer of cheap imported beef is to be taxed for the benefit of the domestic producer. The levy will result in lower imports, or in lower prices for the Argentine producer, and neither is a matter of indifference to the British, even if our capacity as consumers is forgotten.

The Argentine pays her interest due on loans from England with beef. If we cut down Argentine trade we cut down her capacity to pay her debts. The new levy has been accepted only because we drove the hardest bargain we could when the New Trade Agreement was made. This apparently is our contribution to freeing world trade from restrictions.

The iron and steel industry in Britain has been having jam yesterday and today for some time. Imports of competing steel products are regulated by quotas, made expensive by tariffs; rearmament has boosted further a demand already stimulated by internal trade recovery. But the industry wanted jam tomorrow as well; didn't want to pay tariffs on the steel it had to import for its own processes. The kindly government has handed over the jam pot in the form of a new import duty which cuts the rate on imports which the industry wants, raises the rate on the rest.

Naturally this subsidy to monopoly was criticised in the House of Commons, but the reply of the Secretary of the Board of Trade was that "he knew of no outstanding complaint that had not been satisfied, and that the iron and steel industry was in a much healthier condition than at any time within living memory."

Business Activity Still Rises

Thanks in many cases to an unassisted recovery, in others to the official support of combinations in restraint of trade, of higher prices and restricted supplies, the market for many commodities in England is shifting from buyers' terms to sellers'.

Our indices of business activity are still rising rapidly; the Board of Trade index shows a rise of 10 per cent between the September quarters of 1935 and 1936; the Economist index, which covers a wider field, shows a rise of 8½ per cent for October of this year over the 1935 average activity.

Company earnings are still increasing, and are expected to do so through 1937-38, so that stock exchange prices may continue to rise for some time, barring the outbreak of the war, which may not be as near as the noise of rearmament might seem to suggest.

But there are some critical signs. In England one is the now confirmed falling off in private house building; and another is the tendency of commodity prices to rise. For world recovery it may well prove that one of the most important considerations is a stable price level for raw materials.

Prices of manufactured goods may be less critical, since in times of depression cost adjustments are much easier to make than they are for raw materials. But for this very reason, among others, many raw materials are now controlled by price and by production. The temptation in many cases will be to raise prices to the maximum limit of the markets; certainly the conduct of the tin restriction scheme in the past would not encourage any other expectation; but for the safe continuance of world recovery the maintenance of a stable price level for raw materials may be one of the most important factors.

Stock Exchange Seat Sells for $125,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Price of memberships on the New York Stock Exchange jumped sharply when a seat changed hands at $125,000, an increase of $10,000 over the last transaction and $36,000 more than the low for 1936, $89,000, recorded Dec. 1.

The highest price obtained for a membership this year was $174,000 on Feb. 19. During the boom years two transactions were completed at more than $500,000.

Retail Business Up 15 to 30 P. C. During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail trade expansion extended to nearly all divisions during the past week spurred on by the cumulative force of consumer buying which has been increased because of initial payments of bonuses and extra dividends, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet, which also states that the surging tide of Christmas shopping has had no parallel since 1929.

Sales of toys and sports items reached a seven-year peak, continues the report, with sell-outs reported in some mechanical and vehicular playthings.

Demand for Luxury Items

"Interest widened steadily in the higher priced and so-called luxury items," says the review, "with jewelry and furs favored. In spite of the concentration of attention on gifts, more apparel was bought than a week earlier, and demand for furniture and house-furnishings continued strong. Baskets with assorted selections of wines and liquors, food specialties and candies moved into prominence.

"Rain at some centers failed to dampen the enthusiasm of Christmas shoppers, as distribution in all districts was larger than that of a week earlier, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. From the total for the corresponding 1935 week, the rise in the estimated retail volume was extended to 15 to 30 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

"Proceeding at the fastest rate in seven years, buying in the New England states was 15 to 22 per cent larger than last year. Recovering from the slowness that appeared at some centers a week earlier, because of bad weather, retail sales in the East were 12 to 30 per cent higher than in 1935.

Big Upswing in Southwest

"Upswings for the week were marked in the Middle West," continues the survey, "where both staple and quality goods contributed to the sales advance of 18 to 30 per cent from a year ago. While cold and snow hampered rural distribution, the volume for the Northwest was more by 18 to 25 per cent than in 1935.

"Almost on a par with the 1929 level, retail sales in the South were ahead of last year's by 20 to 30 per cent. With many reporting record sales, particularly in high-priced goods, the advantage for the Southwest widened to 22 to 30 per cent. Despite the shipping strike, Pacific coast merchants were ahead of their 1935 sales by 16 to 22 per cent.

"Seasonal factors and a dearth of some types of merchandise conspired against any widening of operations in the leading wholesale markets during the week. Many houses prepared for year-end inventory taking, which should not require much time, in view of the general paucity of stocks, while others were occupied with plans for 1937 procedure.

"Most of the Christmas shipments now have been made, but the persistent reorders and commitments for the first quarter of next year brought wholesale volume from 18 to 22 per cent above the level for the corresponding 1935 week," the report concludes.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 13 principal European countries in the first 10 months of 1936 totaled 6,378,913 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 6,124,547 tons consumed during the similar period last year, an increase of 254,366 tons, or approximately 4.2 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Nov. 1, 1936, amounted to 2,663,048 tons, as against 2,823,726 tons on the same date in 1935, a decrease of 160,678 tons, or approximately 5.7 per cent.

Production of sugar for the 13 principal European countries for the current season which started on Sept. 1, 1936, according to advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is forecast at 5,897,000 long tons, raw sugar, as compared with 5,599,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 298,000 tons, or 5.3 per cent.

Cotton Spinning Rises in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cotton-spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during November at 129.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 123.3 during October this year, and 101.1 during December last year.

Spinning spindles in place Nov. 30 totaled 27,757,828 of which 23,805,520 were active at some time during the month, compared with 27,911,666 and 23,638,270 for October this year, and 29,582,594 and 23,193,734 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 7,997,374,464 or an average of 288 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,328,468,743 and 298 for October this year, and 6,897,420,223 and 233 for November last year.

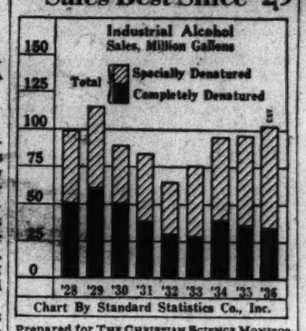
Second National Investors Declare $16.60 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—A dividend of $16.60 a share was announced on preferred stock of the Second National Investors Corporation for account of arrears and accruals to date of a proposed reclassification of shares.

The company, an investment concern, is an affiliate of the National Investors Corporation, which plans to consolidate its interests to effect tax savings.

The preferred payment was described as contingent upon completion of the consolidation. Stockholders are scheduled to vote Dec. 29 on initial steps in the plan.

Industrial Alcohol Sales Best Since '29



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Industrial alcohol sales over the past nine years are shown on the chart. The total for 1936 is estimated at slightly more than that for 1928 and is still well under 1929.

Airplane Shipments To Foreign Nations Increase 50.2 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A sharp increase in shipments of airplanes and aeronautical products to foreign countries was shown today in Commerce Department statistics.

For the first 10 months of this year, department reports said, these exports totaled $18,271,077, an increase of 50.2 per cent over the similar period a year ago.

Airplane shipments were reported at $8,786,326, or 49.2 per cent over last year. Airplane engine exports climbed 112 per cent from $1,944,312 in the 1935 period to $4,128,444 this year.

China bought more than a third of the aggregate exports—$6,785,384, compared with $2,082,067 for the corresponding 1935 period.

Argentina also increased her purchases sharply from $349,412 in the 1935 months to $1,535,755 this year. Russia's buying fell off from $787,785 to $218,794, Italy's from $674,436 to $580,995, and Japan's from $865,774 to $613,540.

Officials expressed the view that declines in sales to those three countries were caused by further development of their own aircraft industries.

Exports to other countries for the first 10 months of this year included:

Netherlands, $857,240; Canada, $581,919; Mexico, $479,324; Germany, $351,681; Brazil, $427,952; Siam, $466,007; Australia, $628,475; Colombia, $300,030; France, $166,570.

1936 Farm Income Put by Crop Board At $9,530,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Higher prices for farm crops were said by the Department of Agriculture today to have more than offset drought damage this year.

The crop reporting board said the nation's farmers would realize $9,530,000,000 gross income from 1936 operations, the highest in six years, compared with $8,508,000,000 from 1935 and $7,276,000,000 from 1934, another drought year.

The board reported that crops would provide $3,870,000,000 of this income, livestock and livestock products $5,180,000,000, and government benefit payments $480,000,000.

Although last summer's drought was described as less severe than the 1934 disaster, the board reported farmers, nevertheless, harvested 21,000,000 acres less than they did in 1935. More than 32,000,000 acres planted into crops were abandoned, the report said.

The report, based on Dec. 1 conditions, slightly reduced estimated production of corn, wheat, barley and rye compared with last month.

The small corn crop this season was valued at $1,514,203,000 or slightly more than the estimated $1,505,396,000 last year, although 1936 production was placed at 1,524,317,000 bushels, far below the 2,296,669,000 bushels in 1935.

Cotton ranked in estimated value this year at $760,386,000 for 12,407,000 bales of lint, as against $590,136,000 last year for 10,638,000.

Other crops valued at more than $100,000,00 this year, with new estimates on production, included: All hay, $775,213,00 for 70,273,000 tons; wheat, $624,338,000 for 626,461,000 bushels; potatoes, $367,406,000 for 329,997,000 bushels; oats, $348,610,000 for 789,100 bushels; cotton seed, $195,195,000 for 5,513,000 tons; barley, $118,007,000 for 147,452,000 bushels; apples, $19,078,000 for 108,030,000 bushels.

Japan to Float $74,125,000 Issue

TOKYO (AP)—The Government plans to float an issue of 250,000,000 yen (approximately $74,125,000) in 3½ per cent bonds, it was announced.

Of the proceeds, 50,000,000 yen will be used to meet expenses incidental to activities in Manchoukuo and the balance to cover general revenue deficits.

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SEE PAGE 15

College Hockey at Garden and Skaters' Frolic at Arena Tonight—Golf Reviewed

High-Scoring Dartmouth Team Meets Boston Olympics Tonight

Dartmouth's hockey team, which has been steamrolling its early season opponents, runs into its first real test of the season at the Boston Garden tonight when sticks are crossed with the Boston Olympics.

Coach Herb Gill of the Hanover team is bringing to Boston one of the youngest hockey teams ever to represent the Green, and to date appears to be one of the strongest that Dartmouth has had for many years.

In games already played the Indians have netted 36 points against four opponents. In their opening game they defeated Quebec, 8-4; trounced Columbia, 9-0; blanked the Millville Bruins, 5-0; and swamped St. Anselm's, 14-1.

In these games the team has been clicking, both on the forward lines and on the defense. However, in tonight's game local fans should keep an eye on the Green's two sophomore defensemen in the persons of Jim Allen, 190-pound Montreal boy, and Jim Feeley, 188-pound Cambridge lad.

Allen, in particular, has been outstanding in his defense work all during practice sessions and games. Coach Gill is inclined to believe that he is one of the best defensemen he has coached at Hanover, and that is saying something, for Dartmouth has had some splendid talent in years gone by.

Dartmouth will start in its first line Forrest Mather of Wellesley at right wing, Dick Lewis of Melrose at center, and Johnny Costello of Lowell on the left flank. At defense will be Allen and Feeley, backed up by Bob Faegre in the goal.

The Olympic Club packs plenty of ability and has a world of experience. Five members of the team were on the United States Olympic hockey team last winter, and, in addition, have played considerable of college hockey for the last several years.

In Tom Moone, the Olympics have a goal tender who is hard to beat, both individually and with the puck. He has played with the locals for the last four years and has always turned in a creditable performance.

On the defense the Olympics have Junie Stubbs, the old Harvard star, and Johnny Ullman of Boston University. At center ice will be Frankie Spain, former Dartmouth captain and Olympic team member. At right wing will be Paul Guibord, captain of last year's Dartmouth team. On left wing will be another scoring threat in Jack Harris of Melrose.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah, another old Dartmouth hockey star, has some formidable replacements in Paul Rowe, Johnny Lax and Elby Ross, who also played as a unit on the 1936 Olympic team in Germany. Another Dartmouth player on the local club is Junie Allen.

Tonight's meeting, as far as the Hanover boys are concerned, will be a game between the Dartmouth alumni and the Dartmouth undergraduates.

Husky Five Meets Wildcats Tonight For League Game

Lineups Tonight

Northeastern		New Hampshire
Dyer, lf		rg, Witter
Hobson, rf		lg, Hanson
Almstrom, c		c, Rogean
Bialkowski, lf		rf, DuRie
Rice, rf		lf, Cotton

Referees—Kelleher and Clark.
Varsity game starts at 8:15.

Garbed in the new white suits which came from the manufacturer only this week, Northeastern's Huskies will seek their first New England Conference victory tonight when they tackle the Wildcats of the University of New Hampshire in Johnson Memorial gymnasium.

Coach Al McCoy's club has shown constant improvement for the past two weeks, and last Saturday's game with Connecticut State was so thrilling that another huge crowd is expected to bulge the auditorium in the Y. M. C. A. building.

No changes have been made in the starting lineup. Eric Almstrom, blond sophomore from Quincy, will be in his usual center post, with Russ Hobson, another sophomore, at right forward. The other forward, Brad Dyer of Newton, is stronger defensively than offensively, but he is one of the most valuable members of the starting quintet.

The sharp-shooting Henry Bailkowski, letterman from Salem, has established himself at guard and is rated as one of the best quarter-court basket-makers in this section. His loopers have been important in the first two Northeastern games.

Real star of the Husky outfit, however, is Capt. Mert Rice of Chelsea, who is without question the best defensive player in the Greater Boston area.

College Hockey Results

Boston 6, Colby 4.
Brown 3, Yale 2.
McGill 6, Montreal 0.
Northeastern 9, St. Alselm 0.
Queen's 6, Princeton 1.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Baltimore 6, Pittsburgh 2.

1936 The Year In Sports

Golf

By Bob Cavagnaro

NEW YORK (AP)—Amateur golf lost a world champion when Lawson Little, with the stroke of a pen, joined the salaried ranks, but gained another when Pamela (Pam) Barton of England became the second woman in history to win two major titles in the same year.

They provided the high spots of the year which saw Tony Manero win the U. S. open championship from hard-luck Harry Cooper with a world record-smashing 72-hole total of 282; Patty Berg fall off just when she appeared to be riding the rocket to fame; Uncle Sam's Walker cup boys wallop England in the biennial series, and Great Britain's struggling bid for interbational recognition just fall short of achievement in the United States amateur championship.

From an international aspect, British golfers shaded Americans. As a matter of fact England's ladies of the links almost mopped up. Nineteen-year-old Miss Barton, brimful of characteristic British determination, won her own championship after being runner-up in 1934-35; helped Great Britain halve with the United States in the Curtis cup series, 4½ to 4½, and then staged a thrilling comeback to defeat Maureen Orcutt Crews, 4 and 3, in the final of the American championship.

Padgham Takes British Open

Britain's knights of the niblick retained their open title, rugged Alf Padgham succeeding ambidextrous Alf Perry, and they regained the amateur crown with Hector Thomson, who bears a striking physicl and facial resemblance to Omaha's Johnny Goodman, winning and succeeding the two-time former winner, Lawson Little. There were Americans in both championships but generally they weren't of the same caliber of former years, particularly in the amateur. And then John Bull's simon-pures came over here for the Walker cup contests and were whitewashed, 9 to 0, over the Pine Valley course.

The year started off ominously for Little with a stern warning from the United States Golf Association that he would have to refrain from giving instruction in his syndicated newspaper articles. Having won both British and American amateur crowns two years in a row, Little was known to be seriously considering a pro career. The U. S. G. A.'s edict helped him decide, and in April he signed a contract with a national sporting goods concern.

Golf fans were eager to see what Little would do against the barnstorming pros. He made his debut in the Augusta tournament and finished among the first ten. And then he met a startling reverse, failing to make the grade in the sectional qualifying tests for the national open, and was left standing on the sidelines when Manero blazed over the final 18-hole stretch in 67 to nip Cooper by two strokes. A short time later, however, Little won the Canadian open with an aggregate of 271.

Manero, the Greensboro, N. C., sharpshooter who, before the tournament, told the writer it would be "the field against Manero," went hay-wire on that final round over the staid and storied Baltusrol links. Out in 33, three under par, he was two strokes behind Cooper through the 63rd. Cooper's total up to that point was 246; Manero's 248.

Birdie 3s

About the time Cooper finished with a 73 for 284 as the result of 3-putting the 68th and 72d greens and was being hailed as the champion, Manero was starting his final nine, accompanied by stocky Gene Sarazen. Birdie 3s at the 66th and 67th holes pulled Tony up even with Cooper. He snared another birdie 3 at the 70th to gain a stroke and parred the 72d with a 4 where Cooper took a bogey 5.

Cooper Just Misses Twice

It was the second time of the year Cooper was "best man" at a big show. He looked like he was going to win the April Augusta tournament with 286, but tall Horton Smith, the skyscraper who won the first Augusta event in 1934, sneaked in with 285. All told, Smith, showing his best since 1929 when he cleaned up, led the winter barnstormers with earnings totaling $7048 at the end of last April.

The foreign threat in the amateur championship was the strongest in several years and it was only fitting that the Cincinnati lawyer-to-be, John (King) Fischer, repelled it with one of the greatest displays of courage and shotmaking in championship history. Hobbling on a weakened ankle injured in the semi-finals against Goodman, played in a gale and virtual cloudburst, Fischer shot birdies on each of the last three holes to defeat Jock McLean, the Scottish golfer at the thirty-seventh.

Miss Berg Wins Two

Miss Berg, who sprang to prominence by going to the 1935 final of the women's championship against Glenna Collett Vare, won the Miami Biltmore and Mason-Dixon tournaments, but then lost in the finals of the Palm Beach and South Atlantic competitions. She defeated Mrs. Vare 7 and 2, in the second round at Palm Beach. Her play abroad, in the Curtis Cup matches and the British championship, was mediocre and she was eliminated in the third round of the American championship by the veteran, Mrs. Opal Hill.

Other flash-backs: Gene Sarazen won the Australian open with 282. . . . Howard Creel of Colorado became the first national southpaw champion. . . . Pat Abbott, Hollywood movie extra, won the national public links crown. . . . Denny Shute cut down the bombing Jimmy Thomson, 3 and 2 in the P. G. A. final. . . . The women's western crown went to Dorothy Traung. . . . Mildred Babe Didrikson, playing in her third tournament, won the eastern women's open championship. . . . Ralph Guldahl, who finished second to Goodman in the 1933 open championship, won the autumn Augusta and Miami-Biltmore tournaments and earned $3500 for his shotmaking in these events. . . . Averaging 71.63 for 65 rounds of medal play, Guldahl was awarded the Radix Cup as the best stroke player of 1936.

Wide World
Denny Shute
P. G. A. Winner

By a Staff Photographer
Johnny Fischer
American Amateur Champion

Fred Corcoran Takes Harlow's Place in P. G. A.

SARASOTA, Fla., Dec. 19 (AP)—Fred Corcoran of Boston will replace Robert E. Harlow as manager of the Professional Golfers' Association tournament bureau, despite a request by leading players for Harlow's retention.

Dismissed early this week, Harlow threatened to form a rival organization if he did not obtain a renewed contract.

He declined comment on Corcoran's appointment, but said he might have "something to say" later.

George R. Jacobus, PGA president, announced the employment of Corcoran with the assertion he was "highly recommended."

For 10 years secretary of the Massachusetts State Golf Association, Corcoran has helped handle the United States association's open, amateur and women's championships.

Announcing Harlow's dismissal, Jacobus said he "has assumed outside interests, including a weekly newspaper column, which he feels will be of value to him in the future and which he is desirous of continuing. The (executive) committee has decided in fairness to Harlow he should be given an opportunity to continue the outside work which apparently means so much to him.

"The PGA," he added, "needs a man whose sole interest is in the association and who will give his full time to the duties of tournament manager."

Harlow called the ouster "a political coup accomplished in the PGA by its president, George R. Jacobus, through the medium of his self-appointed tournament committee, most of the members of which are not conversant with the tournament situation."

John Corcoran Will Succeed His Brother

The Massachusetts Golf Association announces the appointment of John Corcoran as executive secretary for 1937 to succeed his brother, Fred Corcoran, who today accepted a position with the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Erastus B. Badger, M. G. A. president, said that while the Bay State organization regrets exceedingly the loss of Fred's services in the conduct of its affairs, he is very happy to have the recognition of his work come from the Professional Golfers' Association.

"The M. G. A. is fortunate," Badger said, "in having available John Corcoran, Fred's brother, who has assisted Fred during the past several years, to take over, beginning in 1937, the work previously handled by Fred, and there should be no interruption in the smooth running of our organization. Fred will remain with the M. G. A. until early in February."

Triple Tie in New Hockey League Race

International Intercollegiate Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	1	0	0	10	0	2
Queen's	1	0	0	6	1	2
McGill	1	0	0	6	2	2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	6	0
Princeton	0	0	2	16	1	0

Results Dec. 18
McGill 6, Montreal 0.
Queen's 6, Princeton 1.

Two International Intercollegiate Hockey League games were played last night with Princeton, losing to Queen's University, 6 to 1, at Kingston, Ont., while McGill University's veteran team defeated that of University of Montreal, 6-0.

Princeton, playing its second league game in as many nights, losing 10 to 0 to Toronto last Thursday night at Toronto, was unable to make much headway against the Canadians' defense. The Tigers scored their lone goal during the first two minutes of play, but were held at bay from that point on. Queen's tied the score shortly after, and had little difficulty in rolling up their score.

McGill's triumph enabled them to go into a first-place tie with Toronto and Queen's, each of which is credited with a victory over Princeton.

The next league game is not scheduled until Jan. 5, when Toronto journeys to Hanover to play Dartmouth.

'Farm System' for Hawks

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—The hapless Chicago Black Hawks, who have won only one game in 13 National Hockey League starts, took a definite step today toward an immediate rebuilding program and establishment of a "farm system."

Hawk officials watched a workout by Pete Palangio, star wingman of the St. Louis Flyers of the American Association, and then arranged a conference with Frank Ruppenthal, Flyers' president. Owner Frederick McLaughlin indicated he was anxious to sign Palangio in time for the Hawks' engagement with the New York Americans Sunday night.

Discussion of a proposal to make the association team a farm club for development of Hawk players was expected at the conference. The Flyers defeated the Black Hawks 2-0 this week in an exhibition game.

Palangio, a 175-pounder who stands 5 ft. 11 in. in height, played four years with the International League and four with the Flyers. He scored 22 goals and 20 assists for the Flyers last season. Reports said the Hawks may use Forward Louis Trudell and cash in acquiring the St. Louis star.

Wesleyan 39, Vermont 20

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—With their star forward, Tommassetti, on the injured list, the University of Vermont basketball team went down to a 39-20 defeat last night at the hands of Wesleyan. Tommassetti suffered a mishap Thursday night while playing against Trinity at Hartford, a game which Vermont won, 39-36. Tommassetti scored 13 of the winning points.

American League Players Passed 24 Major Records

The 1936 baseball season goes down in history as the American League's greatest in either breaking or equaling previous records. Junior circuit players broke 24 and tied 14 major figures; they established 26 and tied 11 in their own league. The New York Yankees broke 17 and tied 10 World Series marks. The list of records broken follows:

Major League Records Broken

Playing 1308 consecutive games—Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees.
Seven home runs in four consecutive games—Tony Lazzeri, New York, May 21, 22, 23, 24.
Six home runs in three consecutive games—Tony Lazzeri, May 22, 23, 24.
Two home runs with bases filled in same game—Tony Lazzeri, May 24.
Hitting 100 or more home runs 15 seasons, 12 in succession—New York Yankees.
Eleven home runs in two consecutive games—New York, May 23, 24.
Making 14 home runs in three consecutive games—New York Yankees.
Making 18 home runs in six consecutive games—New York Yankees.
Twenty-five runs batted in, single game—New York Yankees, May 24.
Most home runs, season—New York Yankees, 182.
Runs driven in, season—New York Yankees, 995.
Extra base hits, season—New York Yankees, 580.
Most total bases, season—New York Yankees, 2703.
Five players, same team driving in 100 runs or more, season—New York Yankees (Gehrig 152, Di Maggio 125, Lazzeri 109, Dickey 107, Selkirk 107).
Scoring 1065 runs as pennant winner—New York.
Making 1027 extra bases on long hits—New York.
Twenty-four players scoring 100 or more runs.
Eighteen players driving in 100 or more runs.
Most men left on bases—9628.
Pitchers issued 4847 bases on balls.
Leading league for seventh time in earned runs scored off him—Bob Grove, Boston.
Three players making 40 or more home runs—Lou Gehrig 49, Hal Trosky 42, Jimmy Foxx 41.
Eight unassisted double plays by first baseman—James Bottomley, St. Louis.
Making 400 or more total bases for fifth time—Lou Gehrig, New York.

American League Records Broken

Eleven runs driven in, single game—Tony Lazzeri, New York, May 24.
Most times as pinch hitter—Ed Coleman, St. Louis, 74.
Most legal times at bat as pinch hitter—Ed Coleman, 62.
Most base hits as pinch hitter—Ed Coleman, 20.
Striking out 17 batters—Robert Feller, Cleveland, Sept. 13.
Twenty-six hits off one pitcher in nine-inning game—Chicago, off Horace Lisenbee, Sept. 11.
Nine players to make 20 or more home runs—Gehrig, Trosky, Foxx, Di Maggio, Bob Johnson, Goslin, Averill, Dickey, Clift.
Shortstop taking part in 119 double plays—Luke Appling, Chicago.
Outfielder having 400 or more putouts for fourth time—Sam West, St. Louis.
Catcher having 17 putouts in single game—Charles George, Cleveland, twice, Sept. 7, Sept. 13.
St. Louis Browns allowed opponents 1064 runs.
American League made 758 home runs.
American Leaguers went to bat 43,747 times.
American League scored 7009 runs.
American League made 12,657 hits; also for 18,427 total bases.
American League made 3706 long hits; also for 5770 extra bases.
American League made 2400 two-base hits.
First time a shortstop acquired league batting honors—Luke Appling.
Completion of 1232 double plays.
Making only 61 sacrifice hits, season—Washington.
Most runs in any second inning, 11—Boston, July 5; New York, Aug. 28.
Winning pennant by 19½ games—New York Yankees.
Club most times at bat, season—Cleveland, 5646.
Joe Di Maggio and Roy Bell became twelfth and thirteenth players to make 200 hits in first full season.

Team Records Broken

Most home runs for any Cleveland player—Hal Trosky, 42.
Most home runs for any Boston player—James Foxx, 41.
Most home runs by Cleveland, 123.
Most home runs by Boston, 88.
Most home runs by Washington, 62.
First time to own a league champion batsman—Chicago.

World Series Records Broken by New York Yankees

Most runs, series—43.
Most runs, ninth inning—7.
Most runs driven in, series—41.
Most runs driven in, game—12.
Most runs scored—18.
Most singles, series, 49.
Each player to make hit and score run—Oct. 2.
Players to drive runs across in single game—Tony Lazzeri, Bill Dickey, each five.
Putouts by third baseman, series—Robert Rolfe, 14.
Largest winning margin, single game—14 runs

Six-Game Series Records Broken

Runs scored—Alvin Powell, right.
Highest batting average—.302.
Most times at bat—215.
Most hits—65.
Most home runs—seven.
Most total bases—96.
Most bases on balls—26.
One or more hits in each game—George Selkirk.

Intercollegiate Court Season Now In Full Progress

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Cornell's six-footers make their seasonal debut in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League tonight, hoping to gain a half interest in the lead when they meet Harvard at Cambridge. It is the second game of the league season and the last before the Christmas recess.

Pennsylvania whipped Harvard, 34 to 31, at Philadelphia last week to take the early lead and Cornell looks like one of the best prospects to carry on an argument with the Quakers. The Big Red team, with only one regular less than six feet tall, has performed impressively in its preliminary games. Harvard, however, may be stronger on its home court than on the "road" and the Crimson displayed a better-than-fair game against Penn.

An intersectional clash between Indiana, which appears to have one of the best teams in the Mid West on the basis of early season performances, and Manhattan, an outstanding metropolitan outfit, tops the first "doubleheader" at Madison Square Garden tonight and shares interest with the league encounter in the East. The other Garden clash sends City College of New York against St. Joseph's of Philadelphia.

The Hoosiers, who won 18 of 20 games last season, have piled up big scores against three rivals this year. Manhattan has won four straight games.

Although the approach of the holidays has curtailed the eastern schedule considerably, three eastern league teams and one eastern conference outfit are slated to meet "outside" opposition. Princeton tackles its old rival, Rutgers; Columbia plays Williams and Dartmouth continues a New York state tour against Union. Temple opens its campaign against Roanoke of Virginia.

Dartmouth suffered its second straight defeat last night, yielding to Colgate, 44 to 33. Carnegie Tech of the eastern conference trimmed Washington and Jefferson, 43 to 34, while Long Island University, an oustanding "independent," ran its long victory streak to 40 games by defeating Hampden-Sydney of Virginia, 63 to 41.

College Wrestling Result

Iowa State 21, Northwestern 11.

Canadiens and N. Y. Rangers In Week-End Doubleheader

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—A doubleheader between the Montreal Canadiens, leaders of the National Hockey League's Canadian division, and the New York Rangers, tied for the top of the American section, is the big thing on the week-end program. However, neither may be in front when it's all over.

These teams, whose records show the greatest improvement of the season over last year's performances, clash at Montreal tonight and New York tomorrow. Each has to collect at least two points out of this program to hold its present position. They have met only once before during the current campaign with the Canadiens pulling out a 3-to-1 victory in an overtime period.

Detroit's Red Wings are tied with the Rangers for first place in their group while the Boston Bruins, who have won three games in a row, are only a point behind. They meet at Detroit tomorrow night to see if the winner can't overhaul the Blue Shirts. The Bruins took a 4-3 decision in their previous clash.

The New York Americans, now tied for second place in the Canadian section, three points behind the Canadiens, figure in both the other week-end games. Tonight they play a return engagement against the Toronto Maple Leafs, who walloped them 5 to 1, Thursday. Then they jump from Toronto to Chicago for another shot at the luckless Black Hawks. The Montreal Maroons, who share the place with the Amerks, are idle and may find themselves tied by Toronto.

The Amerks hold one 3-to-2 decision over the Leafs while they played a pair of draws with Chicago at the start of the season.

Leaders Threatened

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Two powerful rivals, the Providence Reds and Philadelphia Ramblers, threaten the Springfield Indians, leaders of the eastern section of the International-American Hockey League, over the week end.

While the revised schedule lists the Indians for only one game, playing the western leaders, the Syracuse Stars, at Springfield tonight, the Reds and Ramblers each have two encounters.

Providence, which so far has had no luck at all in its western ventures, continues its current tour at Cleveland tonight and Syracuse tomorrow. Philadelphia entertains the Pittsburgh Hornets tonight then moves on to New Haven to play the last-place Eagles. A third Sunday game brings together Cleveland and Pittsburgh on the latter's rink.

The last time they went West, the Reds managed to beat only Cleveland. They started off the same way Wednesday, dropping a 5-1 game at Pittsburgh. The same night the Ramblers went on a 7-0 spree against Springfield and moved into a tie with Providence only one point behind the pace-setting Indians.

The Syracuse Stars have been particularly tough for Springfield in two previous encounters and the Indians' lead appears in serious danger. The Stars, however, aren't likely to lose their three-point margin over Pittsburgh although the Hornets' record gives them the edge over both week-end opponents.

Brown's Six Tops Yale

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19 (AP)—Brown scored its first hockey victory in years over Yale here last night by winning an overtime game, 3 to 2. Leonard Tingley, defenseman, scored the winning goal after 2 minutes and 20 seconds of extra play.

All of the other goals were made in the first period, Yale scoring twice and the Bears once.

Owens' Coach, Happy

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19 (AP)—Jesse Owens, Olympic triple champion who got much of his speed on foot from the lessons of Charles Riley, his first coach, yesterday presented Riley with a new automobile as a Christmas present.

Riley, track coach at Fairmount Junior High School where the famous star first learned to run, had an old car. In recent weeks it had broken down several times.

Jesse made all his arrangements quietly. Riley, not knowing what was in the air, accompanied Owens to a salesroom. A new blue, sport sedan with accessories was there.

"That's your new car," a salesman said to Riley while Jesse grinned.

Riley stood for a minute, swallowing hard. He got into the driver's seat and the bill of sale was turned over to him.

Then he and Jesse drove off.

Soloist at Arena Tonight

By a Staff Photographer
Joan Tozzer, Skating Club of Boston Member, Who With Many Other Local Stars, Will Entertain at Skaters' Frolic

Field Goal on the Last Play Beats Marblehead

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 19 (AP)—A field goal made in the last play gave the Miami-Edison Red Raiders a 16 to 13 victory over the Marblehead (Mass.) High School football team in a night game here before 3500 spectators.

Their 13 to 0 lead tied, Miami-Edson's Larry Tanner, 193-pound end, kicked the field goal from the 20-yard line to break the tie.

In the second quarter Halfback Corbett crossed the goal line from the two-yard line after a 36-yard drive for Edison's first score. Tanner kicked the extra point. A few minutes later Quarterback Cobb scored from a yard out after a pass, intercepted by Earl Hise, triple threat all southern halfback, put the ball in position. A line play for the extra point failed.

Marblehead picked up in the fourth period, driving 76 yards for its first touchdown, Madison Putnam scored off tackle from the 13-yard line. Dick Godfred went through the line for the extra point.

Heartened by the turn in the game, Marblehead plunged across the goal line again in another 73-yard sweep, this time Gordon Hazell passing to Putnam for the score. Hazell's line plunge for point failed.

College Basketball

Colgate 44, Dartmouth 33.
Miami 39, Otterbein 32.
Bluffton 64, Concordia 28.
Manchester 34, Indiana State 32.
Southern California 38, Texas A. & M. 18.
Brooklyn P. I. 33, New York S. T. 29.
Wesleyan 39, Vermont 20.
Mass. State 37, M. I. T. 36.
Millersville T. 51, Wilson T. 27.
Mount Union 33, Cincinnati 30.
Toledo 39, Dayton 32.
St. John 44, Clarkson 24.
Washington C. 38, Moravian 24.
Carnegie Tech 43, Wash. and Jeff. 34.
Delaware 37, Haverford 14.
Pratt Institute 49, St. Lawrence 48.
La Salle 33, Roanoke College 29.
Louisiana T. 37, Illinois C. of J. 35.
Cape Girardeau T. 44, Missouri S. of M. 19.
Evansville 42, Earlham 36.
Long Island 63, Hampden-Sydney 41.
Arkansas 39, Southeast Oklahoma T. 36.
Baldwin-Wallace 38, Ohio Wesleyan 36.
Springfield 32, Villanova 32.
Conn. State 34, Coast Guard 31.

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 18

American Association
St. Louis 5, Minneapolis 1.

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Vanity Beauty Parlor

Something dependable for healthy, beautiful hair. Self-setting oil waves—regular $2.50, 3 for $5.00. Our Oil of Tulip Wood, Eugene and Frederics—regular $7.50, for $5.00. Shampoo, set and manicure .85. Dexter 2827. 210 St. Francis St.

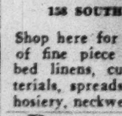
Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

GREER'S STORES
all over town carry nationally advertised articles—such as Norwegian Sardines, Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce, Rumford's, etc.
ALSO
All ingredients for fruit cake

MONTGOMERY

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"



We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office, Ground Floor

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST C-385

Lane-Matheny
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

The Paragon Press
Printing
Publishing :: Bookbinding
14 Adams Avenue C-945

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

Where friends meet—and Eat
THE TIFFIN
SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Evorll B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Company
156 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

DAVIDSON BROTHERS
Make This Your Fruit Store While in Daytona Beach
Fancy Indian River Fruit
Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, Kumquats
We Grow Our Own Citrus Fruit
122 SOUTH BEACH STREET

ANGELL & PHELPS
Makers of Fine Candies Attractive Gift Packages
New Imported and Domestic Novelties
332 South Beach Street

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres.
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet
Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

COTTAGE FENCE BEAUTY SHOP
The Rilling Permanent Waving Process
Exclusively designed for your comfort
Ph. 1345 B. & B. Newsstand 1003 Main

DAYTONA BOOK STORE
New Fiction
Webster's Dictionaries
Portable Typewriters
232 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Phone 1720

The Bootery
204 SO. BEACH ST.
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store—America's Finest Footwear
—Buss

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

THE GOSSARD SHOPPE
The Only Exclusive Corset Shop
Foundation Garments for Every Figure
No Charge for Alterations
254 South Beach Street

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

For Laundry and Dry Cleaning Call
MIAMI LAUNDRY
Miami's Oldest—South's Largest
In Miami Phone 2-5111 25 N. E. 1st St. | In Hollywood Phone 306-J 2028 Boulevard | In Ft. Lauderdale Phone 79 26 Bryan Arcade

For Good Home Cooked Food
CRANTON'S
DINING ROOM
201 S. E. SECOND AVE.
Serving Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Oldest Dining Room in Ft. Lauderdale

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

Russell McPhail Policy
We Are Serving You Fresh Candy Made Daily
Through our new stores assuring you of the freshest and best candy that can possibly be made—sent to you from our immaculate candy kitchens.
You can always get
FRESH CANDY
at a
RUSSELL McPHAIL STORE

TUPPER COAL COMPANY
Original Genuine Montevallo
POCAHONTAS
COKE
ANTHRACITE
LUMP RED REX ASH
Phones 5-2841, 2842

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE

Ye BON TON BAKERY
Holiday Cakes and Dainties
Quality—Courtesy
1035 Park Street

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LAKELAND

Don't buy any furniture
until you see
KIRK McKAY
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Coral Gables
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
709 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to help to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

SEIBERLING
AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

CHINA—GLASSWARE HOUSEWARE
Paints—Sporting Goods Builders' Hardware and Supplies
RAILEY-MILAM, Inc.
27 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Ave. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

If you want a tailor-made permanent see

LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 HALCYON ARCADE No. 4 Phone 2-1853

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

Rent or buy your radio from
Shelley's
PHILCO AND ZENITH RADIOS NORGE REFRIGERATORS
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove
Phone 4-4812

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9317

Snowden's Grove Service Station
Cor. Grand Avenue and Virginia St.
SINCLAIR GAS AND OILS
Complete mechanical service
Brake testing—Motors tuned up
PHONE 4-9277

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1925 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
920 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010 | 32nd Ave at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
743 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
8289 N. W. 5th Ave. Phone Edgewater 2315-J

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

COMPLETE LINE OF
HOSIERY, BAGS and GLOVES
MODERATELY PRICED AT
The Hosiery Shop
Mrs. John A. Caddis, 117 Seybold Arc.

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds Awnings Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1619
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

"MERCURY MADE" MOTOR OIL
Umbrella Service Station
SUNOCO
1600 ALTON ROAD
Complete Car Service
Chas. A. Pelton, Owner (Formerly of Umbrella Garage)
PHONE 5-1505

ORLANDO

MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
BEULAH BEATTY
All Kinds of Beauty Work
58 East Central Ave. Orlando, Florida
Phone 43-46

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
of Distinction
at DICKSON IVES

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Contracting Bosch Radios
NEWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
Everything Electrical
Phone 9648 59 E. Pine Street

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 2690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER-SUPPLY CO.
Mills and Nebraska
Roofing—Paints
ORLANDO PHONE 3112

PALM BEACH

Turners in Palm Beach
218 Sunset Ave. Phone 9101
A new restaurant under the direction of Georgia Turner now provides the same kind of home cooking and baking as at Turners Restaurant.
GENEVA, OHIO RT. 20

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

MARY FROEHLICH BEAUTY CULTURE
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
210 Datura St., Phone 8242
West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

CONVEYANCE SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Telephone 4117

Cool — Clean — Convenient
FOR THE BEST FOOD TRY
BOOTH'S
NEW RESTAURANT
Lunches, 25c-35c
Dinners, 25c-35c-50c
205 SOUTH OLIVE

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
221 Clematis Street Phone 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. W. ROGERS, Proprietor Phone 8366

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6031
Now is the time to select your CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Hosiery, Underwear, Jewelry, Rugs, Toilet Goods, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Negligees, Robes and many other gift items.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc. Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
COMPLETE SERVICING
At Five Points Phone 8240
Free Parking

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299
We Carry a Full Line of
WINZ VARIETIES

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

The
JOHNSON CAMERA-ART SHOP
"Gifts of Distinction"
Fostoria Glass Kensington Wear
Eastman Kodaks, Supplies
Photo Finishing
245 MAIN STREET PHONE 2648

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. SOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Christmas Gifts
Beautiful and Useful
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS
LaMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet Me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

ERMEE
"The most exclusive shop on the West Coast"
DRESSES, SPORT, FORMAL; BEACHWEAR
Lucien Lelong Perfumes
Alexandra De Markoff Toiletries
FLORIDA THEATER BUILDING

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

DANIEL GREEN
LEISURE *Footwear* FORMAL
AND THE FAMOUS "COMFYS"
Look for the name on the sole
TILLINGHAST, Inc.
421 CENTRAL AVENUE

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Phone 4319 116 First Ave., N. E. Opposite Soreno Hotel

PHONE 87834 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

FLORIDA

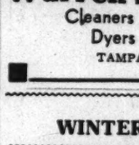
ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

SCHUTZ INC.
Thirty-five years in St. Petersburg
"Clothes of Character for Misses and Women"
Lingerie, Hose, Hand Bags for Holiday Season
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH—OPPOSITE WILLIAMS PARK

BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
Gifts Unlimited for Attractive and Appropriate HOLIDAY GIFTS

Dial 7536
Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
340 Central Avenue

Keller's Shoe Repair Shop



REPAIRS
Exceptionally Fine Work, Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Notice New Location
524 CENTRAL AVE.

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS *for* FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
602-606 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY | ONIE AVEI LEE MILLINERY
RICK-O'NEILL SHOES

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving

SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Balfour Bros.
Hardware
62 4th St. N. W., Winter Haven, Florida
Paints and Oils, Radios, Sporting Goods, Norge Refrigerators, Stoves, House Furnishings
Phone 2144 Cor. 2nd and Ave. A., N. W. Free Delivery

RUNKLE GROCERY, INC.
Quality First—Then Service
FANCY and IMPORTED GROCERIES
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

WINTER PARK

Why fight the rigors of a northern winter when Winter Park is less than thirty hours from Boston. Rentals and Sales in Town and Country.
WINSLOW & WESTON
Realtors
WINTER PARK FLORIDA

ARNOLD'S RESTAURANT
342 East Park Avenue
GOOD PLACE TO EAT
Special Plate Lunch 35c
Sizzling Steaks and Sea Food at All Times
SUNDAY TURKEY DINNERS 60c

ARNOLD'S RESTAURANT
342 East Park Avenue
GOOD PLACE TO EAT
Special Plate Lunch 35c
Sizzling Steaks and Sea Food at All Times
SUNDAY TURKEY DINNERS 60c

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
REmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R 9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Dannenberg's
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 387

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair Cutting and Manicuring by Master Operators
PURCELL BEAUTY SHOP
136 Whitaker Dial 5052

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 138

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTHONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-3191

Reid's
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1003 SO. BOULEVARD DIAL 31133
709 PROVIDENCE ROAD DIAL 31918

SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

The Kay Jewelry Co.
presents these new—
Bulova Watches
as a Christmas Gift Suggestion.

These watches can be purchased on the Kay Convenient Payment Plan—10% down and 10% each month.

Bulova "Miss America"—$24.75
A smart and dependable new Baguette. $2.47 down and $2.47 each month.

Bulova "Martha Washington"—$42.50
17 jewels—2 diamonds—yellow gold case. $4.25 down and $4.25 each month.

Bulova "American Clyper"—$29.75
17 jewels—natural gold—leather strap. $2.97 down and $2.97 each month.

Bulova "Treasurer"—$39.75
A thin curved narrow model—yellow gold. $3.97 down and $3.97 each month.

Dial 6125 105 South Tryon Street

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

POST WANTED

PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Duguesclin, Governmgt School Teacher knowing English gives French lessons at house. Frs. 20.- an hour.

SWISS GIRL, 18 years, perfect German and French, desires post as nursery governess. Apply to MISS LOOSLI, Bundesbahnweg 33, Berne, Switzerland.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Germaine Bentz, 16 rue Antoine Vérien, Neuilly. First Prize French Conservatory. Teaches Piano and the new instrument, "Martenot Sound-Waves." Excellent references.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SPIEZ, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland—For sale, rent or exchange with other property in Swiss city, high-class modern property, 9 rooms, garage, beautiful park, splendid situation; near station; reduced price. Apply: DIANA, Spiez, Lake of Thoune.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA

"The Sports"
ROY MORIN LTD.
27 KING ST., KINGSTON Jamaica B.W.I.
Jamaica's Exclusive Men's Shop
Noted for Square Dealing
English Doeskins, Serges, Worsted, Sweaters, Harris Tweeds, Doeskin Gloves, Foulard and Loom Silk Ties, Irish Linen and Shantung Silk Suits, Indian Pith Helmets, English Leather Shoes.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng

KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Chinasilberwarenfabrik: Geschenkartikel wie Tee-Service, Butterschalen, Jamedosen, Körbe mit Glaseinsatzen, Tassen.
JOSEF BERAN VII. Neustiftgasse 24
Tel. B 35-4-68 (China and Glass)

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Banketbakkerij A. Dijkstra
levert U ook voor
Feestelijke Gelegenheden
alle soorten PUDDINGEN, GEBAK, IJS, SCHOTELS, CROQUETTEN etc.
AMSTELLAAN 5.Z Telefoon 91461

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(Grocery)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz and Kellogg's Producten
Overtoom 71 Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 31936 Tel. 94837

(Bookbinding)
Een Fijn Cadeautje?
Een Boekband of Foto—Album
van ELISABETH MENALDA
KUNSTBOEKBINDSTER
Valeriusstraat 113b (Z) Tel. 92626

GIFTS OF VALUE
Drawings and Paintings
for Every Purse
Jo KRUYDER BOUMAN
ZOMERDIJKSTRAAT 18-Z 1e
Visitors welcome on Sunday 9 a. m. and
Lessons given 4 P. M.—Friday 1½ P. M.—5
O. A. G. KAUFFMANN
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
Groot Vijfhuis
Cuneratuinhaan 205/209 Tel. 22209

B. ZOETELIEF
COSTUMIERE
(Dressmaker)
Mantels, Japonnen, Avondjaponnen
Wouwermanstraat 8 hoek Zuid.

SALONS DE COIFFURE
(Hair-Dressing)
T. PLEITER
Permanent Wave, Manicure,
Toilet-artikelen.
Roysdaelstraat 5 Telef. 29068

HOLLAND
AMSTERDAM
(Continued)

N. V. HET INDANTHREN-HUIS
(Drapers)
Kalverstraat 134
VLAGGEN IN ALLE GEWENSCHTE MATEN. HANDWEEF-STOFFEN, KUSSENS; KLEEDEN TAFELSTELLEN & KLEEDEN BADJASSEN, BADLAKENS & HANDDOEKEN
Indanthren Onovertroffen waschecht zonecht weerecht

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM Kalverstraat 86-90
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

Kermer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
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Monitor Movie Guide

Wallace Beery Performs His Usual Antics in 'Old Hutch'

The Captain's Kid (Warner Bros.)—A yarn-spinning New England fisherman and his credulous young niece go on a treasure hunt, and tangle with the law when the uncle kills a gangster by mistake. The piece begins as a homely enough little comedy, but the plot absurdities pile up so fast that one wonders whether the producers are not filming one of the fisherman's tall stories. Guy Kibbee, Sybil Jason, May Robson.—Family.

The Charge of the Light Brigade (Warner Bros.)—Hollywood's talent for spectacular drama produces an exciting fictionized account of the incident at Balaklava concerning the "noble six hundred," but knowledge of the shocking cruelty to horses involved in filming the charge makes the picture unbearable to any humane person. Errol Flynn, Patric Knowles, Olivia de Havilland, C. Aubrey Smith, Nigel Bruce, Spring Byington and others.

Garden of Allah (United Artists)—Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer in a technicolor film version of Robert Hichens's novel. The color and the acting are noteworthy but the story is somewhat dated. Tilly Losch, Basil Rathbone, Joseph Schildkraut, John Carradine, C. Aubrey Smith.—Adults and young people.

The Man Who Lived Twice (Columbia)—Through a surgical operation, a ruthless gangster is supposed to be converted into a useful citizen, but catastrophe threatens years later when the one-time criminal's identity is learned. Ralph Bellamy, Isabel Jewell, Thurston Hall, Henry Kolker.—Adults.

Old Hutch (Metro)—Capitalizing on the success of "Ah, Wilderness!" Metro has concocted a moderately entertaining yarn about a ne'er-do-well who finds $10,000, and peopled it with several of those who appeared in the earlier picture, including Wallace Beery, Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. Family.

Sins of the Children (Grand National)—The story—but not the title—was "suggested" by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's "In His Steps" and was originally released under that label. It is about a boy and girl from wealthy families who elope in an effort to escape their sham life but are brought back when the boy faces kidnaping charges. The idea is interesting and the film has been carefully produced, but the courtroom climax is absurdly melodramatic. Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker, Henry Kolker, Charles Richman, Olive Tell, Harry Beresford.—Family.

Rembrandt (United Artists)—Rembrandt's fall from wealth and fame is the subject of Alexander Korda's new film. It is a handsome affair, with Charles Laughton playing the painter unevenly. Elsa Lanchester, Gertrude Lawrence.—Adults and young people.

The Ski Chase (H. R. Sokal)—This will appeal to ski enthusiasts and admirers of fine photography. There is no story, but the numerous shots of ski runners doing hairbreadth stunts furnish thrilling material. Hannes Schneider (the ski instructor). Leni Riefenstahl, Guzzi Lantchner. Walter Riml, Rudi Matt, Lothar Eberberg and 50 champion ski runners—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Dimples."

Young People and Adults: "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 29 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 45

A Royal Marriage Hymn

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry. About 1100-950 B. C.)

GREAT was the empire of David. Subject unto him were all the surrounding peoples, from the Euphrates River to Egypt. Fitting indeed that the great monarch should celebrate another marriage, probably one for political reasons, in accordance with the customs of his day. And so the poet laureate is called in to compose and sing a song for the great occasion:

"My heart is inditing a good matter . .
My tongue is the pen of a ready writer."

First he intones his song to the royal bridegroom, a magnificent picture, indeed, of the grace of the warrior and his career in the cause of equity:

"In thy majesty ride prosperously
Because of truth and meekness and righteousness"

The definite theocratic nature of the kingdom, so dear to the heart of its founder Moses, is declared:

"Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever."

And again in Oriental imagery, the king is told that because he has loved righteousness (right thinking) "God . . . hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."

To date it is not known whether David had ivory palaces or not, but archeology may yet reveal them in Jerusalem, as they have been uncovered in Samaria. And now the Queen Mother "in gold of Ophir," with her attendants, "king's daughters," takes an important place at the right hand of the king-bridegroom, entirely in keeping with the prominence always accorded the Queen Mother in the historical accounts of the book of Kings.

The second stanza of the song presents the bride in her wedding apparel, with her suite of virgins. She is admonished not to forget her own people and to be submissive as a wife to her husband. Nor does the poet forget to mention her duty as a queen to bring issue to her husband.

It is well known that David, in accordance with the customs of his day, had many wives; but it is impossible to know to which one this song refers. However, there is no question that it belongs to David's period, because no other monarch of Israel maintained both the luxury suggested in the poem as well as the kingly qualities extolled.

Sung as a maschel, or a song with delicate and artistic musical setting, this royal marriage hymn must indeed have been a thing of lyric beauty.

Bible Arithmetic No. 34

(Answer)

Solution: 6 (Exodus) minus 3 (Lev.) is 3; multiplied by 7 (Dan. 3:19) is 21; plus 8 ("lions"—Dan. 6: 16) is 26; divided by 7, (Gen. 2:2) is 3 5-7.

Party Fun

Home

ABOUT half an hour before refreshments are served, the hostess passes around pencil and paper to each guest, with the request that each one make a list of the number of homes he has lived in. It is also stated that the three prizes are to be surprises.

The prizes go to the ones that have the longest lists; and they have to "move again" by serving the refreshments to all the other guests.

At a party where this was played for the first time, two of the guests were wives of men in the U. S. Army, and the other was a globe-trotter; and each had more than 50 homes listed. One had moved only three times!—Elizabeth T., San Diego, Calif.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: By unselfish motivation you give that extra touch which turns a mediocre job into that of an artisan.

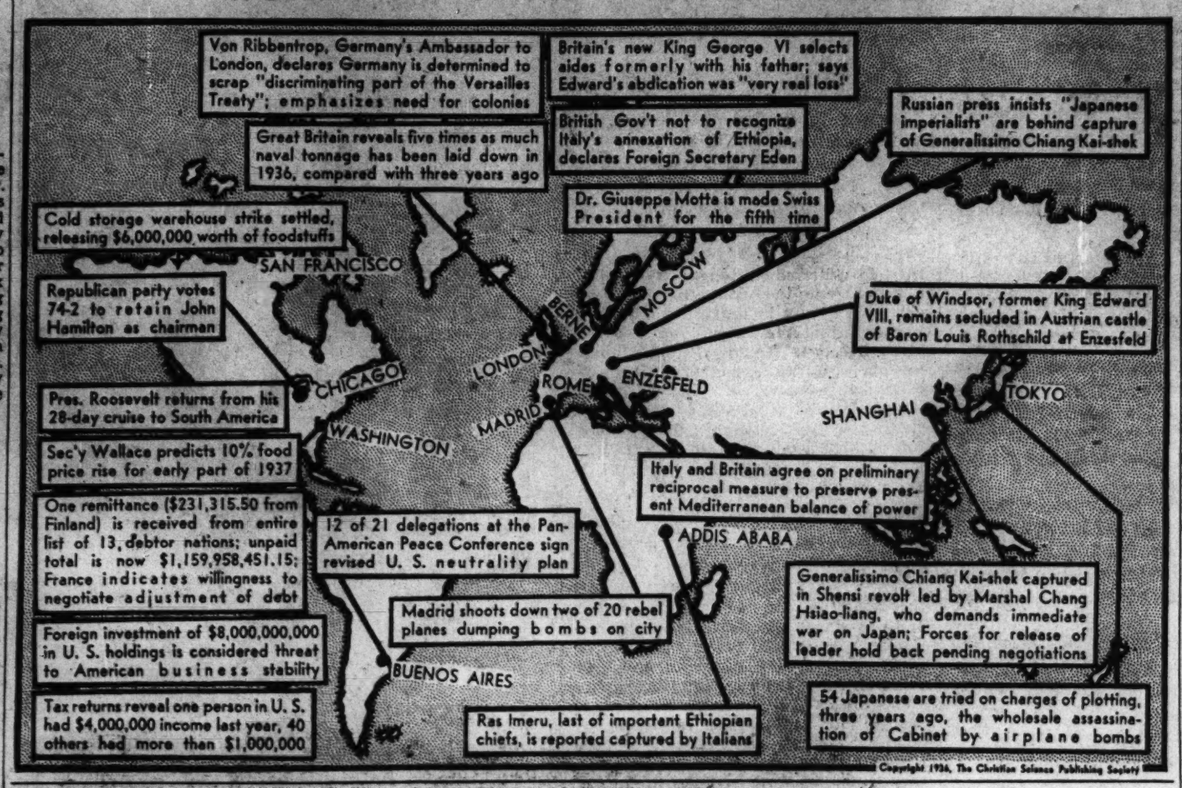
Letter Changing: Tule, Mule, Mile, Mill, Gill, Gift.

Word Diamond: C, She, Here, Serious, Christmas, Eroteme, Summe, Sse, S.

Phonetic Rebus: All I's and ER's (All eyes and ears).

Where They Are Found: Diamonds—South Africa; Canal—Panama; Fjords—Norway; Pampas—Argentina; Mountains—Switzerland; Prairies—United States; Steppes—Siberia; Deserts—Egypt; Heather—Scotland; Dikes—The Netherlands.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Von Ribbentrop, Germany's Ambassador to London, declares Germany is determined to scrap "discriminating part of the Versailles Treaty"; emphasizes need for colonies
Britain's new King George VI selects aides formerly with his father; says Edward's abdication was "very real loss"
Great Britain reveals five times as much naval tonnage has been laid down in 1936, compared with three years ago
British Gov't not to recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia, declares Foreign Secretary Eden
Russian press insists "Japanese imperialists" are behind capture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek
Cold storage warehouse strike settled, releasing $6,000,000 worth of foodstuffs
Dr. Giuseppe Motta is made Swiss President for the fifth time
Republican party votes 74-2 to retain John Hamilton as chairman
Duke of Windsor, former King Edward VIII, remains secluded in Austrian castle of Baron Louis Rothschild at Enzesfeld
Pres. Roosevelt returns from his 28-day cruise to South America
Sec'y Wallace predicts 10% food price rise for early part of 1937
Italy and Britain agree on preliminary reciprocal measure to preserve present Mediterranean balance of power
One remittance ($231,315.50 from Finland) is received from entire list of 13 debtor nations; unpaid total is now $1,159,958,451.15; France indicates willingness to negotiate adjustment of debt
12 of 21 delegations at the Pan-American Peace Conference sign revised U. S. neutrality plan
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek captured in Shensi revolt led by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, who demands immediate war on Japan; Forces for release of leader hold back pending negotiations
Madrid shoots down two of 20 rebel planes dumping bombs on city
Foreign investment of $8,000,000,000 in U. S. holdings is considered threat to American business stability
Tax returns reveal one person in U. S. had $4,000,000 income last year, 40 others had more than $1,000,000
Ras Imeru, last of important Ethiopian chiefs, is reported captured by Italians
54 Japanese are tried on charges of plotting, three years ago, the wholesale assassination of Cabinet by airplane bombs
SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
LONDON
BERNE
MOSCOW
ROME
MADRID
ENZESFELD
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
ADDIS ABABA
BUENOS AIRES

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Little Girl on the Corner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

A young woman who works in an office employing a large corps of clerks, brought lovely boutonnieres of pink camellias and ferns to the other women there. She explained that raising these delicate flowers was a hobby with her and her mother.

After receiving the flowers several times, one of her friends said, "You can't afford to bring these expensive things to us as gifts each time. There must be some cost to raising them as well as your work. Won't you let us pay you, at least a little for them?"

The girl insisted that neither she nor her mother would be willing to take money for the camellias they raised for pleasure. "One doesn't sell what one loves as we love our flowers." Then, thoughtfully, "I'll tell you what I will do. There is a little girl who sells papers on our corner. She is trying to help her mother pay the taxes on a small house they own. Mother and I have helped them some. If you want to send money to her when I bring the flowers I'll be glad to take it to her, and tell her it is from you."

The office workers were pleased to do this, impressed more than a little by the unselfishness of their young friend. The flowers continue to cheer their working days and the little girl on the corner receives the tangible expressions of gratitude the flowers inspire.

Quotation for Today

IT IS our daily duty to consider that, in all circumstances of life, pleasurable, painful, or otherwise, the conduct of every human being affects, more or less, the happiness of others, especially of those in the same house.—LEIGH HUNT.

In Lighter Vein

Paving the Way

Young Poet (boasting): "I've never had a poem returned."

Experienced Writer: "Hum—better enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope hereafter."

Influence of the Movies

Mother (to small son)—"Your cousin Harry has a little baby now."

Small Son (who frequents the cinema)—"What is it, sheik or vamp?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Then and Now

Gushing Visitor: "And has your baby learned to talk yet?"

Proud Parent: "Oh, my, yes—we're teaching him to keep quiet now."—Whitsitt Impressions.

No More Convenient Confusion

"Is your wife a good housekeeper?"

"I'll say she is! Why, in five minutes she can clean up my room so well it takes me five days to find everything again."

"I'm not sure that I care for television. Before, I could listen to him and read at the same time, but now it seems so rude."—Humorist

Sunbonnet Sue

Earth's trees are bright with tinsel
And golden candle lights
And overhead the tinsel stars
Shine on the tree of night.

LM

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Arithmetic

No. 34

From the number of letters in the name of the second book of the Old Testament .....

Subtract the number of letters in the abbreviation of the name of the third .....

Multiply by the number of times hotter the fiery furnace was heated for the purpose of destroying Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego .....

Add the number of letters in the name of the animals which inhabited the den into which Daniel was cast .....

Divide by the number of the day on which the creator "rested" .....

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Blindness of Error

No persons are more frequently wrong than those who will not admit they are wrong.—La Rochefoucauld.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abeyance—*A-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

This word is derived through the French, where it is commonly encountered in the phrase *droit en abeiance*, "a right which is suspended." The Latin roots are *ad*, "to," and *badare*, "to gape." Obviously, the usual manifestation of suspense was the open mouth.

Whatever is held in abeyance is indefinitely suppressed; it is, for the time being, as if non-existent. The word is colored by the thought of temporariness; for instance, if crime is held in abeyance by law observance, the observance must continue uninterrupted if the crime—the absence of obedience—is not to reassert itself.

Adherent—*Ad-heer'-ent* (*a* short, *ee* as in *feet* but modified by the *r* sound, *e* as in *silent*).

In these days, when we seem to find so many persons swayed by every passing opinion, it is satisfying to realize that there are still some who are adherents—stickers in the best sense of the word.

Ad and *haerere* are the Latin roots which combine to mean "to stick to"; and our word "adherent" is a very literal translation of that idea—as are also "adhere," "adhesive," "adhesion," and "adherence." An adherent clings steadfastly to a party or a person or a cause. He is more than a follower; he is tightly bound to that to which he adheres—the union being a mental or spiritual one.

Adore—*A-dore'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* long).

The Latin *ad*, "to," and *orare*, "to speak, pray," were combined in our word, which was first used in the sense of "to supplicate," and later "to worship." Suffice it to say that there is something majestic about the word, for it suggests reverence, the paying of homage, devout honoring.

Adoration is not expressed in language so much as in acts which show intense feeling. The one who adores is humble, and willing with all his heart to be worthy of the object of his adoration. That which is adored inspires the loftiest thoughts.

"Adore" and "adorable" should not be cheapened by a trivial use in the sense of "to like" or "to be very fond of."

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ense* (*a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *e* as in *silent*).

The Latin *ad* and *fluere* combine to mean "to flow to"; therefore, there is in "affluence" the idea of a constant supply, one which is not hoarded but goes on and on, bringing happiness to others. One would never be justified in calling a miser affluent, no matter how much money he possessed; but the term might well be applied to a philanthropist, though only of moderate wealth.

"Affluence," then, suggests generous giving as well as plenteous possessing.

Apparently—This adverb is usually used in the sense of "clearly, manifestly"; but, occasionally, especially when set off by commas, it means "possibly, seemingly." In a construction such as "The revelation . . . came to me gradually and apparently through divine power," the word is used obviously in the sense of "clearly, manifestly"; and the two adverbs might well be read with equal prominence, and without a pause after "and," lest there be conveyed a slight intimation of doubt.

Arbiter—*Ar'-bih-ter* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*).

This word is derived from the Latin *arbiter*, "an umpire, judge"; literally, "one who comes to look on" (*ad*, "to," and *bitere*, "to come"). An arbiter has power to decide a matter in dispute. In some instances the term is applied to one who has absolute power, not only to judge, but to determine, ordain, or rule.

Efficacious, efficacy—*Ef-ih-kay'-shus* (*e* short, *i* and *u* clipped-short, *a* long; secondary stress on first syllable); *ef'-ih-ka-sy* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Back of "efficacious" and "efficacy" lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power"; and the Latin word is a combination of *ex* "out," and *facere*, "to make"—roots also of "effect." Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects", and in defining "efficacious," the same authority notes, "having power to produce the effect intended."

The efficacy of an act, then, is its power to make itself felt, to give it effect; and if it does this, it is an efficacious act.

Emulate—*Em'-u-late* (*e* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* long).

The Latin *aemulus*, "striving to equal," is the root of our word. We may emulate anyone or anything that is worthy of being imitated or equaled—the word suggests wholesome ambition and a goal that is uplifting.

We may compete with someone who is our equal; we emulate one who is above us or who has progressed further.

"I and my Father are one" (John 10:30)—This is an important statement, and an understanding of the Greek word rendered "one" is essential if the exact meaning of the sentence as rendered in English is to be grasped. The Greek root in question is *hen*, which, because of its neuter gender, suggests "one in essence." Had the masculine form, *heis*, been used, the sense would have been "one person."

Monotheist—*Mon'-o-the-ist* (first *o* short, second as in *obey*, *th* as in *thin*, *e* as in *create*, *i* short).

The Greek *mono*, "one," and *theos*, "God," remind us that a "monotheist" is a believer in the doctrine that there is but one God.

Philip—Not *Fill'-up*; sound it *Fil'-ip*.

Privilege—Not *prih'-va-luj*; sound it *priv'-ih-lij*.

Sufficeth us (John 14:8)—Not to be rattled off as *suh-fi'-suh-thus*; take the time necessary to enunciate *suh-fise'-eth us*.

Throughly—To be pronounced as spelled, *throo'-ly*.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Oakland, Calif., reader shares several clever cryptograms, among them the following:

YZ VKTFICJTE NPQJSBQJPK

ZPV HJSF QEBQ FUQOB QPVDE

XEJDE QVOKT B NFAJPDOF

GPY JKQP QEBQ PC BK BOQJ-

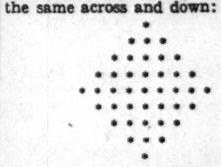
TBK.

Letter Changing

Another Christmas change. Following the usual rules, try changing YULE to GIFT in 5 moves.

Word Diamond

Definitions are given for words which are to be filled in to read the same across and down:



1 and 9, letters. 2, pronoun. 3, German titles of respect. 4, Sober. 5, Noel. 6, Interrogation mark. 7, the total. (Obs. Enc. Dic.) 8, So. (Scot.)

Phonetic Rebus

A Lexington, Mass., reader submits that from now until Christmas morn, the attitude of most children is expressed in this phonetic rebus, representing four words, containing 3, 4, 3, and 4 letters, respectively:

"I I I I ER ER ER ER"

Where They Are Found

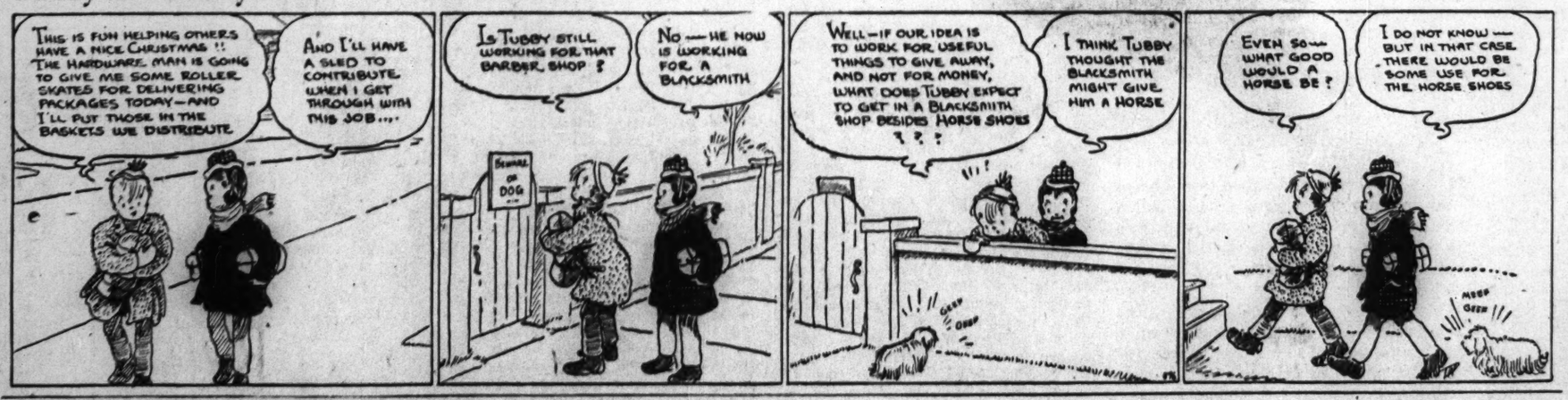
If one were looking for diamonds, the Union of South Africa, as checked below, would be a likely place to find them. How about the others?

1	Diamonds	Scotland	
2	Canal	Egypt	
3	Fjords	South Africa	1
4	Pampas	The Netherlands	
5	Mountains	Siberia	
6	Prairies	Panama	
7	Steppes	Switzerland	
8	Deserts	Norway	
9	Heather	Argentina	
10	Dikes	United States	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Christmas Workers*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS FUN HELPING OTHERS HAVE A NICE CHRISTMAS !! THE HARDWARE MAN IS GOING TO GIVE ME SOME ROLLER SKATES FOR DELIVERING PACKAGES TODAY—AND I'LL PUT THOSE IN THE BASKETS WE DISTRIBUTE
AND I'LL HAVE A SLED TO CONTRIBUTE WHEN I GET THROUGH WITH THIS JOB....
IS TUBBY STILL WORKING FOR THAT BARBER SHOP ?
NO — HE NOW IS WORKING FOR A BLACKSMITH
BEWARE OF DOG
WELL—IF OUR IDEA IS TO WORK FOR USEFUL THINGS TO GIVE AWAY, AND NOT FOR MONEY, WHAT DOES TUBBY EXPECT TO GET IN A BLACKSMITH SHOP BESIDES HORSE SHOES ? ? ?
I THINK TUBBY THOUGHT THE BLACKSMITH MIGHT GIVE HIM A HORSE
EVEN SO— WHAT GOOD WOULD A HORSE BE ?
I DO NOT KNOW — BUT IN THAT CASE THERE WOULD BE SOME USE FOR THE HORSE SHOES
GRRR GRRR
MEEP GRRR

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Bear Goes Home*

By THE HAGERS

"MY MOTHER DID KNOW BEST, I FIND. SO, WADDLES, THOUGH YOU'VE BEEN SO KIND,
I'D LIKE TO GO HOME!" SAID TED BEAR. AND SO I TOOK HIM TO HIS LAIR.
"OH, MOTHER, YOU WERE RIGHT," SAID HE. "BEAR HABITS WERE TOO STRONG FOR ME.
I HOPE THAT I AM NOT TOO LATE TO GO TO BED AND HIBERNATE!"

Daily Anecdote

Who Owns Art?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VISITING the studio of a fellow painter, where there happened to be one of his own pictures, which had been sold long before, Whistler, after looking at it critically for a moment, seized a palette and brush and began to paint on it.

"How will the owner like it, do you suppose?" inquired his friend with some trepidation.

"Good gracious!" was the reply. "You don't fancy a man owns a picture simply because he has bought it!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A British View on Colonies

THE whole world naturally expects Great Britain to weigh very seriously the proposition that she should make some big gesture to restore harmony in disordered Europe, even if it involved some sacrifice for herself; and this, it is suggested, might take the form of restoring to Germany some of the colonies which she surrendered after the World War. Germany's Dr. Schacht has just reiterated the German case in an article in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, where he contends for his country's need of colonial raw-material sources.

If a transfer of colonies could be made without disadvantage to any but the British people, then many Britons would admit that it ought to be agreed to. But before any just conclusion can be reached on the question, it is right that the case of those who live and work in mandated territories should be heard.

Such a case has been made out in a memorandum issued by the Joint East African Board. That body, representing production and trading interests in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, cannot be regarded as entirely disinterested. Its members are British, and they must be expected to be partial to a British form of government. Nevertheless they have a right to be heard.

They point out that of the four "basic materials of modern industry," named by Dr. Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, that only 4 per cent of the world's supplies come from the colonial areas of all nations; and that Germany can now buy as much as she likes in the British Mandated Territories, and can freely export to them. In East Africa, the balance of her import and export trade is in her favor. As a home for surplus European population East Africa has little to offer. Tanganyika has now only 8455 Europeans (3000 German); Kenya, 17,500; Uganda, 2000.

But these are not the considerations that will weigh most. There are certain obligations which have to be carried out by the mandatory power, and are now carried out by Great Britain. Here are three: (1.) The mandatory must insure freedom of conscience and worship. (2.) Must give to the nationals of all states members of the League the same rights as to her own nationals. (3.) Must not establish military or naval bases or organize any native military force except for police and defense of the territory.

The question has to be faced—would the German Government be ready to fulfill these obligations? If she did not, would all east and southern Africa, now relatively disarmed, be compelled to resort to a policy of competitive armament? And, it might be added, would she adopt the policy, now pursued throughout the British Empire, of preparing the population for eventual increased participation in self-government?

These are questions which should not be answered offhand. There is no reason to suppose that Germany in the future might not come to take a view of colonial responsibility similar to that of Great Britain. But at least it ought to be understood that there are at present other than purely selfish reasons which make Great Britain hesitate before handing over the native populations of Africa to the care of another nation.

Grass in the Romany Road

THOSE whose galleries of memory hold cherished pictures, perhaps a bit faded, of Romany caravans with their Rembrandtesque touches of color, should hasten to preserve them with the varnish of recollection lest they fade permanently from the childhood scene. For now that the "Romany road" has become the paved highway, and the colorful nomads of the open spaces have discarded the picturesque pony in favor of the used car and the trailer, there is strong possibility that the younger generation of Romanies will discard the traditional colorful garmenture in favor of the eminently more practical coveralls and slacks.

Speaking from Dodge City, Kansas, Henry Arno, "king" to a band of twelve families of Romany strain, sounds a dolorous note in predicting the addition of the trailer will mean not only the end of the nightly camp fires, but will mark the passing of many other nomad customs.

Those who have read and remembered George Borrow's "Romany Rye" and "Lavengro," colorful sketches of gypsy life of the Victorian era, will join him in lamenting the passing of the "good old days." They will see the romantic light of camp fires giving way to the chilly brightness of automobile headlights; the songs which were sung around its glowing coals silenced in favor of the auto-radio.

Instead of pillowing heads beneath the stars in leafy bowers, Romanies will compose themselves for sleep on a "let-down" couch in the same amazingly efficient trailer. With the decision of the Romanies to adopt the trailer as a means of transportation, something has gone out of gypsy life—that is, something has gone out of it for people who enjoyed it chiefly through operas and imagination. The gypsy may have another point of view: Why should he be expected to furnish stay-at-homes with romance? Let them go out and get it for themselves, and, if they choose, make use of his discarded pony and wagon in doing so.

Luxury Christmas

"BUT the son of man hath not where to lay his head." If the man we honor at Christmas were complaining when he made that remark it might be possible to suppose he would approve of a holiday season report on this year's Christmas gifts:

> A distinct upswing in costly gifts sets this Christmas season apart from its recent predecessors, dealers in luxury goods said today.

But was he complaining, and would he approve?

Walking the dazzling aisles between treasure-filled showcases, will not some of his followers be reminded of the rich young man whom he could only advise to "go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor"?

Glancing at those pearls mentioned in the dispatch as priced at $80,000 a string, will Jesus' followers find any likeness to those to which he referred when he said, "Neither cast ye your pearls before swine"?

Regarding a fur coat at $40,000, might not a thoughtful shopper contrast it with the Nazarene's humble garment whose hem a woman touched, and "the woman was made whole from that hour"?

Shown a lounging robe at a mere $1000, might not one at this season recall that they laid Jesus in nothing more luxurious than a manger?

Jesus was not complaining when he observed that he had no place to lay his head. He was stressing the stern demands spirituality makes upon the materialist. Vanity of vanity cases at $1200 each, the vulgar inappropriateness of taking $80,000 worth of thought at Christmas time to adorn the body though Jesus commanded his followers to take no thought for it—is this adequate remembrance?

Filling their mental storehouses only with lavish materialism—whether at one dollar or at $50,000—can Christmas celebrators prevent that statement of Jesus from taking on a sad significance? Amid worldly treasures it still is possible to keep thought unsullied by the worship of them—to make certain that in the Christmastide of our thinking the son of man might find at least one ample place where to lay his head.

Arms and the Customer

THERE is no agent like war to bring human inconsistency glaringly to the light: war—and preparation for war. So we remember that World War soldiers were caught in barbed wire which had found its way through trade channels from factories in their own country to military purchasers in the enemy country. So we observe current preparations for war involving such amiable contradictoriness as one may note in the nations' willingness to sell their arms to other nations the while they race frantically to keep up to the pace of rearmament set by those other nations.

And we hear Britain's Sir Samuel Hoare justify this readiness to equip potential enemies with the remark before the House of Commons: "A customer once lost is a customer very difficult to recover." We hear this speaker pointing out to British manufacturers that if they can go on serving other arms customers and continue to arm Britain without getting out of their stride, so much the better for the country's financial future.

No doubt to do so will save British manufacturers some of their customers, even if it costs some of their countrymen's lives. Such is the choice to which the war system drives its victims.

Words That "Date"

"NOTHING, my dear, quite so definitely 'dates' you as your choice of words," a young matron warned her neighbor who had lapsed into a bit of prewar slang. Those who desire to avoid the implication of antiquity would do well to mind their p's and q's (and that one's a dead giveaway) when they go Christmas shopping.

If you care more about those things than we do, shun the term "muffler" when you buy one for Dad, and, of course, the more ancient "neckerchief." It's "scarf" today. Mother needs a new "bag"; "purse" is definitely *passé*. Nor are there any more "stockings"—at least, very few. They're "hose" nowadays, and in the men's department of certain shops they're "half-hose."

The terminology of the automobile is quite as changed. To speak of one's "machine" is to employ the language of the infancy of motoring (not automobiling). "Car" has succeeded "machine," even as that replaced "auto."

Slang, more than the terms of trade or the professions, is likely to give one away, and nothing is more painful to the younger members of the family than to have their maiden Aunt Lottie, who tries so hard to be up-to-date, see them to the door and laughingly tell them: "No spooning, now. Twenty-three! Skiddoo!" "Be your age, Auntie!" they shout back. But that, of course, is just what she is being.

Escapologist's Escape

Book News of the Day

SOME people travel to escape. Mr. Cedric Belfrage traveled 25,000 miles to escape from escape. In other words he sought through travel to cure himself of being an escapologist, whom he describes as a person who looks the facts of life in the back of the neck. In AWAY FROM IT ALL (London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d.) Mr. Belfrage claims that his trip achieved its object in enabling him to face up to realities. But it is difficult to see why in order to do this he had to go around debunking half the globe. Surely in London there are limitless opportunities of playing skittles with capitalism, conservatism, the old school tie, movies and other special features of civilization. It is a simple enough pastime provided one feels no obligation to build up anything in place of what is knocked down.

* * *

Mr. Belfrage seems to have no sense of duty about replacing the damage. His dissertations on escapology and its prevalence among English people become tiresome when he can't let the subject alone even in Spain, Africa, the Mediterranean, Palestine, Persia, India, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand. Admittedly his outpourings are studded with brilliant examples of smart observation. And so one is led on by dazzling flashes from page to page through more and more escapological theorizing, until one is almost in despair.

Then suddenly Mr. Belfrage gets the notion of going on a hazardous trip in a little schooner 1700 miles across the south Pacific, and all at once he is right into his stride as a first-class writer of travel adventure.

* * *

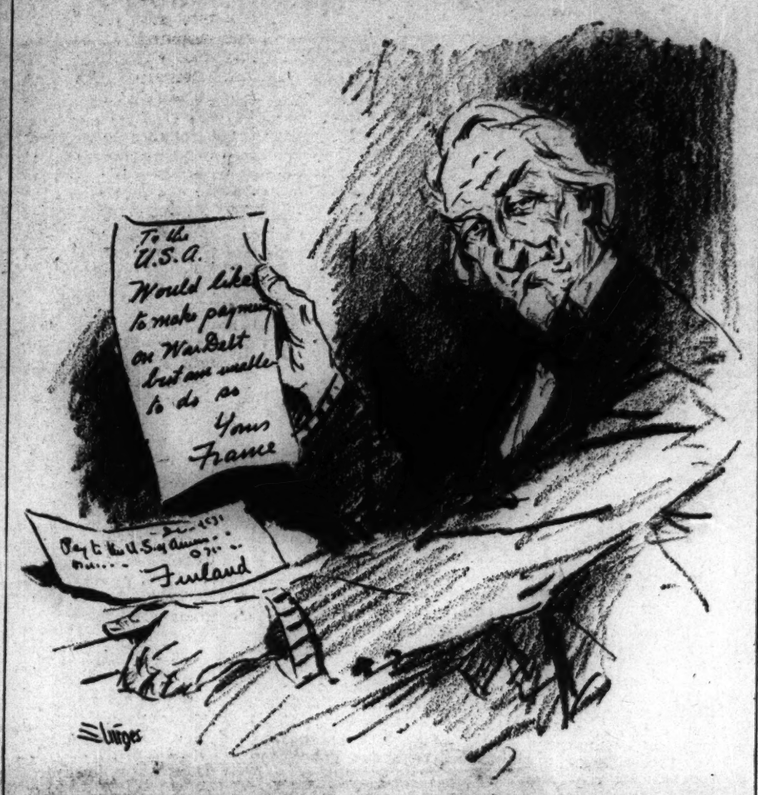
As soon as he becomes the fourth member of a singularly ill-assorted crew of three, Mr. Belfrage begins to enjoy himself and stops being cynical. The passage of this 22-ton cockleshell—the Rhino—across one of the most treacherous seas in the world, manned by a veteran sea captain, two novices and a woman, is real adventure, and the author's unfrilled account of it makes it read almost like one of the great voyages of history.

It is a pity that Mr. Belfrage had to leave his schooner and return home via Hollywood, because it seems that it was as film critic of one of the biggest English Sunday newspapers that he first became disillusioned and turned escapologist. Hollywood reminded him that he was escaping from something and the enjoyment went out of his travels once more.

The author is now on his travels again, contributing articles to newspapers. Is he enjoying himself more this time? If only he would, one feels, he could write such brilliant accounts. Perhaps Mary, who cost so much in cable tolls on his first world tour, may be the abracadabra.

P. L.

At Least, They're Thinking of Me



Season's Greetings, Sir Henry Cole

EVERY now and again one hears such a child, speaking with great clearness and sometimes a touch of severity, too, in a crowded place. This one said, primly, "Mother, who thought up Christmas cards?" Her cheeks glowed like Red Astrachans, and honey-colored pigtails, tied with crimson ribbons, stuck out either side her firm young jaw.

Her mother looked startled, glanced hastily at surrounding, amused faces, murmured procrastinatingly, "Well, I— just wait until I pay for these—"

"But Mother!" insisted her chick, "who did?"

Apparently the Romans knew something about Christmas trees, but no one seems to have known anything about Christmas cards until 1846 when Sir Henry Cole commissioned John Calcott Horsley, R. A., to design one for him so that he might send it to his friends as a bearer of his Christmas greetings.

There was a thoughtful benignity to Sir Henry's card, which was dominated by two panels illustrating two acts of charity, "Feeding the Hungry," and "Clothing the Naked," flanking a central panel which showed a family, of three generations, enjoying a festive party—presumably having attended to all its proper good works. The card was lithographed and there were 1000 copies, hand done.

Christmas cards evidently came into use in the United States in 1875, for in certain libraries it is possible to find scrapbooks containing examples of this date. It was for a much later period to make use of Dickensian scenes, the old legendry of Noel, and caroling, and feasting in famous inns, and the earliest cards known as being sent in the United States were totally innocent of the slightest association in their subject matter or design with Christmas. Across one card decorated with Romney infants holding great garlands of summer flowers, there was written, "Happy Christmas to the trio in Clifford Street." Another card, showing an enormous black and gold bumblebee poking into a bouquet of fat roses, is lettered, "Helen Ayres—her own design—1875." Still another, a mauve card, bears a bouquet of fringed gentians held by a silver ribbon with a message of greeting written on it in delicate letters.

* * *

The Marcus Ward Company in London became famous in 1867 as makers of beautiful Christmas cards and many years later attention was to be called to the fact that the artists of them were people of great eminence.

Marcus Ward was Illuminator to the Queen. Naturally, in Christmas cards produced under the firm name, the art of illumination was freely employed, and the sample book contained tactful hints on the subject. "The art of illuminating—for addresses of congratulation . . . or of thanks, or greeting, affords a happy, graceful means of conveying friendly feelings, without burdening the recipient with valuable gifts—such as a service of plate, or a purse of sovereigns—gifts which might, though in most cases be valuable and appropriate, be to others of trifling account, say, to such as noblemen and gentlemen who have wealth and plate in abundance. Whereas, a personal compliment, a work of art in the form of an exquisitely illuminated address, is 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever.'"

* * *

It is a curious fact that, though they were definitely intended to convey Christmas good wishes, the Ward cards were not decorated with holly and evergreen and scarlet ribbons, but with old-fashioned nosegays or bouquets of everything from mignonette to roses and even sunflowers.

Yet it is evident that London showed subsequent American designers only the bare outline of a Christmas card idea, because, in an English book on the development of the Christmas card, this is to be found:

"It would be difficult to find a dozen examples published in England that could be set forward as worthy rivals to the best dozen of cards from Boston. It is not easy to speak of the Boston cards except in superlatives."

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Shoemaker and His Last

By Frank L. Ferris

NOTHING is easier to obtain, freely or at a price, than advice. Always there are those willing to offer counsel, sometimes wisely given because of their own experiences, and often, perhaps, because of a not entirely unselfish desire to see some particular end gained or some cause advanced. Actually the depths of human ignorance are amazing. But no more so than the tenacity of human selfishness. Of all this it may be said that persons ordinarily well informed and thoughtful have always been conscious. At any rate, this is by way of preface to what follows.

In New York, a few days ago, by final decision of the courts, the practice carried on by so-called "Good-Will" courts, or courts of human relations as they are sometimes designated, of offering and giving free advice, particularly under the sponsorship of radio chains or radio advertisers, was forbidden where such advice and counsel is by judges of inferior courts. Seeking the reasonable basis for such a decision it may be agreed that elected or regularly appointed judges, paid out of the state, county or city treasuries, are not permitted during their terms of service to engage in private practice or to accept any form of honorarium except that paid by the public. It has been explained that this complication has been somewhat cleverly avoided. Judges of inferior courts who have accepted invitations to sit on the "bench" of these good-will courts have, it has been announced, donated the fees tendered by advertising sponsors of the radiocast programs to deserving charitable organizations.

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But the fact remains that while the sponsors are said to be willing to pay liberally for this extra-judicial service, the generous judges receive nothing for what they give and the persons seeking and relying upon the advice tendered obtain it without cost. Thus it is readily understood that in some instances lawyers in general practice who hold themselves in readiness to provide advice for a fee remain unemployed and feeless. They see work which might come to them being done under a system not unlike that imposed in industry by the machine, with that machine housed, maintained and operated at the expense of the public.

It is this factor in the case, no doubt, that inspired and implemented the proceedings which led to the decisive, though not surprising, decision just rendered by the high court. There is the reasonable theory that the laborer is worthy of his hire. The lawyer who has established himself in his profession has more than a theoretical right to expect courteous treatment from his professional brethren and from the courts to which he stands in the position of officer, friend and adviser.

* * *

And in considering the reasonableness of this expectation it should be remembered that as between these so-called good-will courts carelessly lending their dignity and good offices to commercial sponsors, and the established courts of arbitration which are open to clients not professionally represented, there is a wide gulf. These latter are not ex-parte proceedings. By agreement, both parties to a controversy submit their case, supported by evidence, to selected arbitrators, it having been prearranged that the decision finally reached shall eventually be entered in a court of record and thus become of full force and effect.

Meanwhile it should be remembered that the voluntary assumption of the privilege of tendering advices in the good-will courts precludes the possibility of dealing adequately with controversial matters. The judges in these cases listen only to the unsupported testimony of the person or persons seeking advice. Even the layman realizes how impossible it is to gain from the unsupported statements of an aggrieved or offended person a true perspective of all the facts and circumstances. How well the practicing lawyer and legal scholar must know that he cannot always rely implicitly on statements of a client who comes to him ready to pay a reasonable fee for advice. There are always two sides to any question and two sides to every controversy growing out of human affairs.

However deep one's sympathy may be for those in distress or in trouble, there remains the persistent doubt that even simple justice is a commodity which can safely be merchandised either in wholesale or retail lots. And it may be quite generally agreed that the tendency to offer free advice, especially over the air, might wisely be checked. Most people, after all, have enough good sense to get along fairly well without being told of all the dangers said to be threatening them.

Mirror of World Opinion

Renunciation

THE world watching David Windsor's sad drama of renunciation will be moved again to contemplate "the infinite pathos of human life." It will also be reminded that since life began men and women have glorified their race with acts of self-sacrifice far greater and nobler than his.

Windsor gave up an uncomfortable job for someone he wanted very much. His choice was not easy, but it was easier than that of millions of martyrs to science, to social reform, to beauty and to that love which is greater than the love of a man for a woman. It was far easier than the unsung renunciations of humbler folk that occur all about us every day. . . .

This King's renunciation of a crown for the woman he holds dearer than a crown is of the stuff of secular history. But in their "little nameless unremembered acts of kindness and of love" the others of the human family have written and are writing history quite as important every day. Indeed, the doers of these acts are "the real lords of humankind."—*New York World Telegram.*

The Wide Horizon

Readin', 'Ritin' and Radio

By Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

[Excerpts From an Address Before National Conference on Educational Broadcasting, Washington]

RADIO is both a national and a local institution; it can be regional and international as well and consequently it is available for many uses. It permits the dissemination of material which interests the small community as well as a state or a nation. Its appeal is to old and young alike. It knows no distinction of class or race or religious belief. In short, the radio is a blessing, but it will remain a blessing only if we use it intelligently and for the greatest good of the greatest number of people.

The aim of educational broadcasting should be to develop programs for young and old so as to constitute a university of the air. In order to accomplish this it is important that those who participate in the programs should be informed persons who know intimately the subjects with which they are dealing.

Just as in any classroom, certain fundamentals must be adhered to and one of them, if I may be permitted to indulge a personal prejudice, should be that an absolute prerequisite to any educational broadcasting should be correct grammar and proper pronunciation. I regard the radio as the greatest instrumentality that we have for the cultivation of good English. Most grammatical errors are transmitted from mouth to ear. After all, the first consideration in educational broadcasting should be the correct use of our native language. Fortunately, rising standards make failures on this score so glaring that they will be self-eliminating.

* * *

Even in mass education, and educational broadcasting would be just that, there is a real danger of standardization, of regimentation, of putting everything on the same level, resulting in the impairment of individuality of thought and action.

That which is good or useful must be sought out and offered to all. But we must be left free to select and modify as we will. The true object of all education should not be to teach people to patter facts and formulas; it should be to sharpen the intellect.

Any educational system on the air would be but a hollow thing if it were not fundamental that those participating in the program were free at all times to seek the truth wherever it might be found, and, having found it, to proclaim it. Unless the people in their might stand firm to protect educational broadcasting from the witch-hunters, then it had better not be undertaken at all. Freedom of the press, freedom of assemblage, freedom of speech and that academic freedom which is implicit in freedom of speech, constitute the piles driven to bedrock upon which our institutions securely stand. These rights must, as a matter of course, extend to and be inseparable from any program of educational broadcasting that is worth the snap of a finger. While the radio should not be subjected to abuse, neither should it suffer from the strangulation of either standardization or censorship.

The Office of Education is one of the important bureaus of the Department of the Interior. My interest in education is non-technical but it is deep and sincere. To my mind the most important function of government is the assurance to every American child of a free education up to the capacity of that child to absorb and use that education.

* * *

In the Office of Education, we have been experimenting with educational broadcasting. Essentially, what we have done is to bring together those trained in broadcasting and those trained in education and let them work out together programs for the radio which have a definite educational value. This meeting of minds and consolidation of techniques have been successful.

One of the programs originating in the Office of Education has used for the first time on a national scale visual aids to radio programs. This is done by sending out in advance publications containing pictures and textual material correlated to the program. The listeners' response to these visual aids indicates an audience measured in millions. This program, using a dramatic form of presentation, appeals to citizens in all walks of life, judging by the letters that we have received. It is so popular that the broadcasts are now being carried by short wave, and in addition have been translated into foreign languages for rebroadcast.

So deep has interest in the radio become that in the new Department of the Interior Building, which is now nearing completion, a complete and up-to-date radio studio has been included. This first government radio studio has been set up with the thought in mind that there is a definite place for government radio programs, just as there is a definite place for government publications. We have no more desire to compete in the broadcasting industry than the Government has to pre-empt the printing business or to edit commercial publications. Nor does it seem to me that the Federal Government should use its radio facilities for propaganda purposes.

Such broadcasting as the Federal Government may properly engage in is of an educational nature—in order that the workings and scope of the various federal agencies may be made plain and clear to our citizens for the purpose of aiding them in making intelligent criticisms and effective use of such agencies.